

GLENN LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

DRAFT

With Recommended Changes

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW (MSR)

AND

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE (SOI)

September 2010

GLENN LAFCO

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Thank you to the volunteer fire fighters and volunteer board members for service to the County and a special thanks to all who contributed to this report.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LAFCO's Responsibilities

Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs) in California are independent agencies created by the California Legislature in 1963 among whose major purposes include encouraging the orderly formation of local governmental agencies and conserving and preserving natural resources. The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code §56000 et seq.) is the statutory authority for the preparation of a Municipal Service Review (MSR), and periodic updates of the Sphere of Influence of each local agency.

LAFCOs are responsible for coordinating logical and timely changes in local governmental boundaries, conducting special studies that review ways to reorganize, simplify, and streamline governmental structure, preparing a review of services called a Municipal Service Review and preparing a Sphere of Influence thereby determining the future “probable” boundary for each city and special district within each county.

The Commission's efforts are directed toward seeing that services are provided efficiently and economically while agricultural and open-space lands are protected. Often citizens are confused as to what LAFCO's role is. LAFCOs do not have enforcement authority nor do they have the authority to initiate a city or district annexation or detachment proceeding. LAFCOs may initiate consolidation or dissolution proceedings; however, these proceedings are subject to the voter approval or denial.

The Legislature has given LAFCO's the authority to modify any proposal before it to ensure the protection of agricultural and open space resources, discourage urban sprawl and promote orderly boundaries and the provision of adequate services.

1.2 Municipal Service Review Requirements

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 as amended by AB1744 and regulations call for a review of the municipal services provided in the county or other appropriate area designated by the LAFCO. The LAFCO is required to prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to each of the following:

1. Growth and Population
2. Capacity and Infrastructure
3. Financial Ability
4. Shared Facilities
5. Government Structure and Accountability

Information on California tax laws and good governance is found in Appendix A at the end of this report.

1.3 Preparation of the MSR

Research for this Municipal Service Review (MSR) was conducted during August and September 2010. This MSR is intended to support preparation and update of the Sphere of Influence, in accordance with the provisions of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act.

The objective of this Municipal Service Review (MSR) is to develop recommendations that will achieve the following:

- Promote more efficient and higher quality public service patterns.
- Identify areas for public service improvements.
- Assess the adequacy of service provision as it relates to determination of appropriate sphere of influence boundaries.

While LAFCO prepared the MSR document, LAFCO did not engage the services of experts in engineering, fire protection, emergency services, accounting or other specialists in related fields; but relied upon reports, information from fire protection districts and Glenn County staff for information. This MSR includes relevant information from the various reports. Since the reports were prepared at different times there may be occasional differences in data.

Therefore, this MSR reflects LAFCO's recommendations, based on available information during the research period to assist in its determinations related to promoting more efficient and higher quality service patterns; identifying areas for service improvement; and assessing the adequacy of service provision for fire protection in Glenn County.

1.4 Description of Public Participation Process

The LAFCO proceedings are subject to the provisions of California's open meeting law, the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code Sections 54950 et seq.) The Brown Act requires advance posting of meeting agendas and contains various other provisions designed to ensure that the public has adequate access to information regarding the proceedings of public boards and commissions. Glenn LAFCO complies with the requirements of the Brown Act.

The State MSR Guidelines provide that all LAFCOs should encourage and provide multiple public participation opportunities in the municipal service review process. Each Municipal Service Review will be prepared as a Draft, and will be subject to public and agency comment prior to final consideration by the Glenn LAFCO.

1.5 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The Municipal Service Review is a planning study that will be considered by Glenn LAFCO in connection with subsequent proceedings regarding the Fire Protection Districts and the Spheres of Influence.

This MSR includes an analysis, to the extent required by Section 15262 of the CEQA Guidelines, of the environmental factors that may be affected by the Municipal Service Review process, but will not include the preparation of an environmental review document.

1.6 Sphere of Influence Requirements

In determining the Sphere of Influence for each local agency, LAFCO must consider and prepare a statement of determinations with respect to each of the following:

1. The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands
2. The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area
3. The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services which the agency provides, or is authorized to provide
4. The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency

1.7 Possible Approaches to the Sphere of Influence

LAFCO may recommend government reorganizations to particular agencies in the county, using the SOIs as the basis for those recommendations. Various conceptual approaches have been identified from which to choose in designating an SOI. These seven approaches are explained below:

1) Coterminous Sphere:

A Coterminous Sphere is a sphere of influence for a city or special district that is the same as its existing boundaries.

2) Annexable Sphere:

A sphere larger than the agency's boundaries identifies areas the agency is expected to annex. The annexable area is outside its boundaries and inside the sphere.

3) Detachable Sphere:

A sphere that is smaller than the agency's boundaries identifies areas the agency is expected to detach. The detachable area is the area within the agency bounds but not within its sphere.

4) Zero Sphere:

A zero sphere of influence indicates the affected agency's public service functions should be reassigned to another agency and the agency should be dissolved or combined with one or more other agencies.

5) Consolidated Sphere:

A consolidated sphere includes two or more local agencies and indicates the agencies should be consolidated into one agency.

6) Limited Service Sphere:

A limited service sphere is the territory included within the SOI of a multi-service provider agency that is also within the boundary of a limited purpose district which provides the same service (e.g., fire protection), but not all needed services. Territory designated as a limited service SOI may be considered for annexation to the limited purpose agency without detachment from the multi-service provider.

A Limited Service SOI is generally adopted when the following four conditions exist:

- a) The limited service provider is providing adequate, cost effective and efficient services
- b) The multi-service agency is the most logical provider of the other services
- c) There is no feasible or logical SOI alternative, and
- d) Inclusion of the territory is in the best interests of local government organization and structure in the area

Government Code §56001 specifically recognizes that in rural areas it may be appropriate to establish limited purpose agencies to serve an area rather than a single service provider, if multiple limited purpose agencies are better able to provide efficient services to an area rather than one service district.

Moreover, Government Code Section §56425(i), governing sphere determinations, also authorizes a sphere for less than all of the services provided by a district by requiring a district affected by a sphere action to “establish the nature, location, and extent of any functions of classes of services provided by existing districts” recognizing that more than one district may serve an area and that a given district may provide less than its full range of services in an area.

7) Sphere Planning Area:

LAFCO may choose to designate a sphere planning area to signal that it anticipates expanding an agency’s SOI in the future to include territory not yet within its official SOI.

1.8 SOI Amendments and CEQA

LAFCO has the discretion to limit SOI updates to those that it may process without unnecessarily delaying the SOI update process or without requiring its funding agencies to bear the costs of environmental studies associated with SOI expansions. Any local agency or individual may file a request for an SOI amendment. The request must state the nature of and reasons for the proposed amendment, and provide a map depicting the proposal.

LAFCO may require the requester to pay a fee to cover LAFCO costs, including the costs of appropriate environmental review under CEQA. LAFCO may elect to serve as lead agency for such a review, may designate the proposing agency as lead agency, or both the local agency and LAFCO may serve as co-lead agencies for purposes of an SOI amendment. Local agencies are encouraged to consult with LAFCO staff early in the process regarding the most appropriate approach for the particular SOI amendment under consideration.

Certain types of SOI amendments are usually exempt from CEQA review. Examples are SOI expansions that include territory already within the bounds or service area of an agency, SOI reductions, and zero SOIs. SOI expansions for limited purpose agencies that provide services (e.g., fire protection, levee protection, cemetery, and resource conservation) needed by both rural and urban areas are typically not considered growth-inducing and are likely exempt from CEQA. Similarly, SOI expansions for districts serving rural areas (e.g., irrigation water) are typically not considered growth-inducing.

Remy et al. write as follows:

In City of Agoura Hills v. Local Agency Formation Commission (2d Dist. 1988) 198 Cal.App.3d480, 493-496 [243 Cal.Rptr.740] (City of Agoura Hills), the court held that a LAFCO's decision to approve a city's sphere of influence that in most respects was coterminous with the city's existing municipal boundaries was not a "project" because such action did not entail any potential effects on the physical environment.¹

Since the recommendation is for the Sphere of Influence for the Glenn County Fire Protection Districts is to remain the same as the district boundaries, there will be no environmental impacts from the update of the Sphere and no environmental document is required. At some point in the future districts may need to be combined. This could provide a reduced need for volunteer board members and greater coordination of services. The number of fire stations and trained volunteers needed to provide fire protection for the County is not expected to decrease.

¹ Remy, Michael H., Tina A. Thomas, James G. Moose, Whitman F. Manley, Guide to CEQA, Solano Press Books, Point Arena, CA, February 2007, page 111.

2 GLENN COUNTY BACKGROUND

Glenn County was formed in 1891 from parts of Colusa County. It was named for Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, who was the largest wheat farmer in the State during his lifetime and a man of great prominence in political and commercial life in California. According to the US Census Bureau, the County has a total area of 1,327 square miles, of which 1,315 square miles is land and 12 square miles is water.

2.1 Glenn County Population Data

As of the Census of 2000, there were 26,453 people, 9,172 households, and 6,732 families residing in Glenn County. There were 9,982 housing units. There were 9,172 households out of which 38.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.7% were married couples living together, 10.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 26.6% were non-families. Twenty-two percent of all households were made up of individuals and 10.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older.

The average household size was 2.84 and the average family size was 3.33. In the County the population was spread out in age as follows:

Under the age of 18	30.8%
18 to 24 years of age	8.7%
25 to 44 years of age	26.8%
45 to 64 years of age	20.7%
65 years of age or older	13.0%

The median age was 34 years. For every 100 females there were 102.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 99.5 males.

The 1999 median income for a household in the County was \$32,107, and the median income for a family was \$37,023. Males had a median income of \$29,480 versus \$21,766 for females. The per capita income for the County was \$14,069. About 12.50% of families and 18.10% of the population were below the poverty line, including 26.30% of those under age 18 and 7.60% of those aged 65 or over.

The following information is provided to update the 2000 Census Data above:²

Glenn County population July 2003: 27,227

Glenn County population July 2009: 28,299 (57% urban, 43% rural)

Glenn County Owner-occupied houses and condos: 5,868

Glenn County Renter-occupied apartments: 3,304

Percent of renters:

Glenn County: 36%

California: 43%³

² http://www.city-data.com/county/Glenn_County-CA.html, September 3, 2010.

³ http://www.city-data.com/county/Glenn_County-CA.html, September 3, 2010.

Estimated median household income in 2008: \$41,252 (\$32,107 in 1999)

Glenn County: \$41,252

California: \$61,021

Estimated median house or condo value in 2008: \$230,239 (it was \$97,800 in 2000)

Glenn County: \$230,239

California: \$467,000

Unemployment in April 2010:

Glenn County: 16.3%

California: 12.2%

The December 2009 cost of living index in Glenn County was 88.2 which was less than average--the U.S. average is 100. The average gross adjusted income of non-migrant taxpayers in this Glenn County in 2005 was \$41,354.

Two parts of the above data particularly impact fire protection services. The income is low which limits ability of people to pay for services and the number of older people is significant so medical emergencies will be an important service need.

2.2 Agriculture in Glenn County

Agriculture is an important business in Glenn County. The following data provide some average measures of agriculture in the County:⁴

Average size of farms: 395 acres

Average value of agricultural products sold per farm: \$179,392

Average value of crops sold per acre for harvested cropland: \$755.86

The value of livestock, poultry, and their products as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold in Glenn County: 25.33%

Average number of cattle and calves per 100 acres of all land in farms: 12.92

Milk cows as a percentage of all cattle and calves: 26.46%

Harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 44.91%

Irrigated harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 95.46%

Average market value of all machinery and equipment per farm: \$98,679

The percentage of farms operated by a family or individual: 79.58%

Average age of principal farm operators: 55 years

Corn for grain: 13,097 harvested acres

All wheat for grain: 6,556 harvested acres

Upland cotton: 1,287 harvested acres

Vegetables: 623 harvested acres

Land in orchards: 65,134 acres

Glenn County depends on trained volunteers for fire protection. Can farm owners and operators allow and encourage their employees to participate in service as volunteer fire fighters?

⁴ http://www.city-data.com/county/Glenn_County-CA.html, September 3, 2010.

3 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ISSUES

The following is a general discussion of five fire protection issues including Mutual Aid, Dispatch, Response Time, Staffing and Water Supply.

3.1 Mutual and Automatic Aid Issues

Mutual aid refers to reciprocal service provided under a mutual aid agreement, a pre-arranged plan and contract between agencies for reciprocal assistance upon request by the first-response agency.

Automatic aid refers to reciprocal services provided under an automatic aid agreement, a prearranged plan or contract between agencies, for an automatic response for service with no request for approval needed. In addition to mutual aid, jurisdictions may rely on automatic aid primarily for coverage of areas where the closest resources respond to fire or EMS emergencies.

Most of the fire protection and EMS providers primarily serve their own jurisdictions. Given the critical need for rapid response, however, there are extensive mutual aid efforts that cross jurisdictional boundaries. In addition to Mutual Aid, the jurisdictions rely on automatic aid primarily for coverage of areas with street access limitations and freeways.

3.2 Dispatch Issues

3.2.1 *Dispatch Issues Background*

Dispatch for fire and medical calls is increasingly becoming regionalized and specialized. This increased regionalization and specialization is motivated by the following nine factors:

- 1) Constituents increasingly expect emergency medical dispatching (EMD), which involves over-the-phone medical procedure instructions to the 911 caller and requires specialized staff.
- 2) Paramedics increasingly rely on EMD, which also involves preparing the paramedic en-route for the type of medical emergency and procedures.
- 3) Dispatch technology and protocols have become increasingly complex.
- 4) Modern technology has enabled better measurement and regulatory oversight of fire department (FD) response times, and increased pressure for FDs to meet response time guidelines.
- 5) FDs need standard communication protocols due to their reliance on mutual aid.
- 6) Dispatching of calls from cell phones is particularly inefficient due to multiple transfers, length of time the caller spends on hold and lack of location information. Response times are further delayed when callers that are unfamiliar with the area are unable to describe rural locations to the dispatch personnel.

- 7) All new cell phones are now equipped with GPS; however, it will take a few years for all old phones to be replaced by phones with GPS capability and/or construction of specialized cell phone towers.
- 8) NFPA recommends a 60-second standard for dispatch time, the time between the placement of the 911 call and the notification of the emergency responders. The Center for Public Safety Excellence recommends a 50-second benchmark for dispatch time.
- 9) There are clear economies of scale in providing modern fire and medical dispatch services.

3.2.2 Dispatch Issues in Glenn County

There are eight different agencies in Glenn County providing dispatch services. The County has tried to organize a central dispatch service but not all jurisdictions are willing to pay for this service. The fire protection districts use three different dispatch services. The City of Willows Fire Department provides free dispatch, **excepting the US Forest Service**, for the following districts:

1. Artois Fire Protection District
2. Bayliss Fire Protection District
3. Elk Creek Fire Protection District
4. Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District
5. Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District (Butte City Fire Station)
6. Kanawha Fire Protection District
7. Ord Fire Protection District
8. Willows Rural Fire Protection District
9. City Of Willows
10. US Forest Service Mendocino National Forest (at night)

The City of Willows Fire Department has a formal written agreement and provides after hour dispatching services to the US Forest Service. The contract is renewed yearly and the City of Willows is paid for the service.

Since this service is provided free to district **numberd 1-9 (listed above)** by the City of Willows Fire Department, the dispatch personnel are not specifically trained in this task and may have to leave the dispatch service to answer an emergency call.

Dispatch for Capay FPD and for Orland Rural FPD and the City of Orland is provided by the City of Corning Fire Department in Tehama County. Dispatch for Hamilton City FPD is provided by CALFIRE in Tehama County.⁵

3.3 Fire Protection Response Time Issues

Response times reflect the time elapsed between the dispatch of personnel and the arrival of the first responder on the scene. For fire and paramedic service, there are service standards relating to response times, dispatch times, staffing, and water flow. Particularly in cases involving patients who have stopped breathing or are suffering from

⁵ City of Willows, Fire Chief Wayne Peabody, Phone 934-3322, August 18, 2010.

heart attacks, the chances of survival improve when the patient receives medical care quickly.

Similarly, a quick fire suppression response can potentially prevent a structure fire from reaching the “flashover” point at which very rapid fire spreading occurs—generally in less than 10 minutes.⁶ The guideline established by the National Fire Protection Association⁷ (NFPA) for fire response times is six minutes at least 90 percent of the time, with response time measured from the 911-call time to the arrival time of the first-responder at the scene.⁸

The fire response time guideline established by the Center for Public Safety Excellence (formerly the Commission on Fire Accreditation International) is 5 minutes 50 seconds at least 90 percent of the time.⁹ Rural Fire departments may not meet these standards due to the distance from the fire department to the area where service is needed.

3.4 Fire Protection Staffing Issues

For structure fires, NFPA recommends that the response team include 14 personnel—a commander, five water supply line operators, a two-person search and rescue team, a two-person ventilation team, a two-person initial rapid intervention crew, and two support people. The NFPA guidelines require fire departments to establish overall staffing levels to meet response time standards, and to consider the hazard to human life, firefighter safety, potential property loss, and the firefighting approach.

NFPA recommends that each engine, ladder or truck company be staffed by four on-duty firefighters, and that at least four firefighters (two in and two out), each with protective clothing and respiratory protection, be on scene to initiate fire-fighting inside a structure. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard requires that when two firefighters enter a structure fire, two will remain on the outside to assist in rescue activities.¹⁰

For emergency medical response with advanced life support needs, NFPA recommends the response team include two paramedics and two basic-level emergency medical technicians.

Fire protection efforts throughout Glenn County rely heavily on volunteer efforts in conjunction with State and Federal agencies. Due to the scarcity of resources throughout the County, there is a heavy reliance on volunteer personnel in all the local fire Departments; even those with some paid staff.

There are increasing training demands for firefighting personnel. Training in firefighting skills is one component, but training also includes the skills required for responding to medical emergencies and hazardous materials events. The training required for a

⁶ NFPA Standard 1710, 2004.

⁷ *The National Fire Protection Association is a non-profit association of fire chiefs, firefighters, manufacturers and consultants.*

⁸ *Guideline for a full structure fire is response within ten minutes by a 12-15 person response team at least 90 percent of the time.*

⁹ Commission on Fire Accreditation International, 2000.

¹⁰ 29 CFR 1910.134.

volunteer is estimated at 200 hours per year, and has become a substantial burden for any individual wishing to maintain a volunteer relationship with a local district or city.

3.5 Hazardous Materials

Response to hazardous materials events is coordinated with the State Office of Emergency Services (OES), through local emergency service operators.

3.6 Fire Protection Water Supply Issues

For structure fires, NFPA recommends the availability of an uninterrupted water supply for 30 minutes with enough pressure to apply at least 400 gallons of water per minute (gpm). The minimum criteria for rural fire departments to obtain an ISO rating of 8B includes among other criteria that the water supply must be able to deliver an uninterrupted minimum fire flow of 200 gpm for 20 minutes for all primary and automatic aid departments.¹¹

3.7 Glenn County Fire Chiefs Association

The Glenn County Fire Chiefs Association meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm. The place of the meetings changes each month so each of the districts in the County can host a meeting. The officers of the Fire Chiefs Association are as follows:

President:	Regie Michaud, Phone: 934-3322
Vice-President	Dan James, E-Mail: danfromord@yahoo.com
Secretary	Roger Steinhoff Phone: 530-934-2672 Cell: 530-517-0782 1717 County Road D, Willows CA 95988

The Fire Chiefs Association helps to coordinate Mutual Aid agreements within the county and also includes representatives from the State and Federal fire protection agencies within the County. The Fire Chiefs Association is limited in the amount of coordination that can be achieved because it is essentially a voluntary organization.

One of the goals that ~~has~~ **had** been discussed is that each fire department would become specialized in one area of rescue so that there would be a full complement of special teams within the County. ~~So far t~~ **The** Willows Rural Fire District along with the City of Willows Fire Department provides a technical rescue team to include ~~is specialized in confined space,~~ **high angle, low angle and trench** rescue, Glenn-Codora FPD is specialized in diving rescue and Hamilton City FPD is specialized in swift water rescue.

¹¹ Insurance Services Offices, 2009, <http://www.isomitigation.com>.

4 ARTOIS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

4.1 Artois Community

Artois is located south of County Road 33, between Walker Creek and the Union Pacific Railroad Tracks. The community was originally called Germantown in 1876 but the name was changed in 1918 due to World War I.¹² Water service is supplied by the Artois Community Services District and wastewater disposal is provided by individual septic tanks. There are 57 housing units including seven mobile homes in Artois. There is an industrial area east of the Railroad Tracks, primarily grain storage. There is a convenience store, Post Office, church and Fire Station in Artois.¹³

The Artois Fire Protection District also includes the community known as the Blue Gum Area which includes seven housing units and two motels located on the west side of County Road 99, north of County Road 39. Water and wastewater disposal are provided by individual wells and septic tanks, respectively.¹⁴

The Artois Fire Protection District includes a larger area from County Road 45 on the south to County Road 25 on the north. The Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Main Canal is the eastern boundary and the western boundary is west of County Road C.

4.2 Artois Fire Protection District Background

4.2.1 Artois FPD Advisory Committee¹⁵

The Artois Fire Protection District is legally the responsibility of the Glenn County Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors has appointed an Advisory Committee or Board according to the California Health and Safety Code, Section 13844 et seq. The Advisory Committee has authority, powers and duties relating to business of Artois Fire Protection District per Glenn County Board of Supervisors Resolution 91-178.

The members of the Advisory Committee serve at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, there are no set terms. The qualification to serve on the Advisory Committee is that the person must reside and be registered voter in the Artois Fire Protection District. An Oath of Office is required and there is no compensation for this position.

The Advisory Committee Roster for the Artois Fire Protection District is as follows:

Roy Seiler
Leonard Kaiser
Steven H. Armentrout
Patrick Haney
John Lenus Berens

¹² Gudde, Erwin G., "1000 California Place Names", University of California Press, 1959, P. 5.

¹³ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 46.

¹⁴ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 46.

¹⁵ http://www.countyofglenn.net/govt/committees/committee_view.asp?group_id=53, August 6, 2010.

The Advisory Committee meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the Fire Station. The meeting agendas are posted at the Fire Station. The meetings start at 7 pm in the winter and at 8 pm in the summer.



Artois FPD Fire Station, 740 Main Street, Artois CA 95913

4.2.2 Contact Information for Artois FPD

The Contact Person for the Artois FPD is as follows:

Jack Cavier, Fire Chief (since 1998) Phone 530-934-5654, Cell Phone: 530-517-1830

Mailing Address: Artois FPD, P.O. Box 158, Artois, CA 95913

Steve Stoltenburg, Assistant Fire Chief, Phone 934-6910, Cell Phone: 681-2748

E-Mail: aftoisfeedjill@pulsearco.com

4.2.3 Artois FPD Volunteers

The Artois FPD has twenty volunteer fire fighters including the Fire Chief. The qualifications of the volunteers are as follows:¹⁶

Emergency Medical Technician:	7
First Responder:	2
Fire Fighter/Basic First Aid and CPR:	11

The volunteers have a Business Meeting at 7 pm on the second Tuesday of each month and a Training Drill at 7 pm on the third Tuesday of each month. Additional training classes may be scheduled with other districts on weekends. The Artois Volunteers organize a Steak and Oyster Feed in April to raise additional funds for the Department.

¹⁶ Artois Fire Protection District, Jack Cavier, Fire Chief, August 11, 2010.

4.2.4 Artois FPD Equipment

The Artois Fire Protection District has the following equipment:

Artois FPD Equipment ¹⁷				
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Year	Features
Chief 70				
Asst. Chief 60				
Pumper 73	Type I	International	2000	1000 gallon tank
Pumper 75	Type III	Freightliner	1995	550 gallon tank
Water Tender 76		International	1981	4300 gallon tank
Water 74		Freightliner	1995	2000 gallon tank
Quick Attack 71	Type IV	Dodge 1 Ton	1995	4-wheel drive, 300 gallon tank
Quick Attack 72	Type IV	Ford F450	1999	4-wheel drive, 300 gallon tank
Rescue 79		GMC 1.5 Ton	2007	BLS Rescue, Jaws, Air Bags

All equipment is stored at the Fire Station in Artois.

4.2.5 Artois FPD Functions

The Artois FPD responded to the following calls in 2009:

Artois Fire Department Calls for 2009 ¹⁸	
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	9
Grass/Wildlands	20
Vehicle	9
Rescue/Extrication	28
Medical Aid	33
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	1
Illegal Burns	1
Power Lines Down	7
Smoke Investigation	
Washdown	
Public Service Call	
False Alarm	7
Mutual Aid	4
Automatic Aid	
Rubbish	
Other	
Total	119

The District has an ISO rating of 4 within Artois and 6 within the rest of the District. (1 is the highest, 10 is the lowest.) The volunteers can respond to a call within Artois within two minutes, it may take up to 25 minutes to reach a call from the northwest corner of the District.

¹⁷ Artois Fire Protection District, Jack Cavier, Fire Chief, August 11, 2010.

¹⁸ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009.

4.2.6 Artois FPD Financial Information

The Artois FPD collects a special tax in addition to the property taxes as follows:

\$25.00 per dwelling unit per year

\$0.25 per acre

\$40.00 per commercial building 999 square feet or less in size

\$60.00 per commercial building greater than 999 square feet in size

\$40.00 per industrial building 999 square feet or less in size

\$60.00 per industrial building greater than 999 square feet in size

The District maintains good public relations with the tax payers and has had little problem securing this additional funding.¹⁹

The following information was presented in the Artois Fire Protection District Budget for 2009-2010:

ARTOIS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT BUDGET 2009-2010²⁰			
	2007-2008 Actual	2008-2009 Actual	2009-2010 Budget
Revenues			
Taxes	\$28,523	\$30,681	\$30,000
Revenue Use of Money	6,180	3,761	3,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	2,244	2,362	2,400
Charges for Current Services	28,495	39,433	28,700
Miscellaneous Revenue	6,600	112	0
Total Revenue	72,041	76,348	64,100
Expenses			
Salaries and Benefits	6,883	10,903	6,000
Services and Supplies	25,911	33,731	48,310
Other Charges	3,999	3,162	2,305
Fixed Assets	74,192	0	0
Appropriations for contingency	0	0	7,850
Total Expenses	\$110,985	\$47,797	\$64,465
Net County Cost	(38,943)	28,552	(365)

4.2.7 Mutual Aid Agreements

The Artois Fire Protection District maintains Mutual Aid Agreements with other Fire Protection Districts in the County. The closest fire protection district(s) will be called depending on the location and scope of the emergency.

The District has maintained a policy of not sending vehicles to assist with State or Federal fire fighting emergencies for the past five years. Volunteers may assist with State or Federal emergencies through another district from Glenn County.

¹⁹ Artois Fire Protection District, Jack Cavier, Fire Chief, August 11, 2010.

²⁰ County of Glenn 2009-2010 Final Budget, Page 274.

4.2.8 Water Supply

The Artois Fire Protection District uses water from the Artois Community Services District within Artois and for the water tanks. The Artois CSD maintains two water wells and ten fire hydrants. The fire hydrants can supply 450 gpm of water.²¹ Irrigation water in the area is supplied by the Orland-Artois Water District from the Tehama-Colusa Canal. The irrigation water is distributed through underground pipelines.

4.2.9 Future Plans

The Artois Fire Protection District plans to adopt Development Fees to allow future development to contribute to the capital costs of the Fire Protection District. The District plans to upgrade equipment as funds permit.

4.3 MSR Determinations for Artois Fire Protection District

4.3.1 Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Artois Area

- 1-1) The Artois FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The District needs to ensure that any growth will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.

4.3.2 Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Artois FPD

- 2-1) The Artois FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-2) The Artois FPD has access to a water system in the more populated parts of the District.
- 2-3) The Artois FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement equipment and personnel needs.

4.3.3 Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Artois FPD

- 3-1) The Artois FPD uses volunteer fire fighters.
- 3-2) The Artois FPD should continue the implementation of the special tax.
- 3-3) Artois FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-4) The Budget is shown on the County's website but a separate web page just for the Artois FPD would be beneficial.

²¹ Artois Fire Protection District, Jack Cavier, Fire Chief, August 11, 2010.

4.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Artois FPD

- 4-1) The Artois Fire Protection District needs to continue to work with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-2) The Artois Fire Protection District has appropriate mutual aid agreements.
- 4-3) The Artois Fire Protection District works with the Artois Community Services District to maintain a water supply.
- 4-4) The Artois Fire Protection District works with other similar districts by maintaining membership in the Glenn County Fire Chiefs Association.
- 4-5) The Artois Fire Protection District works with the Glenn County Department of Finance to prepare budgets, manage funds, and pay claims.

4.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Artois FPD

- 5-1) The Artois Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The District has a limited online presence through the Board of Supervisors at the County of Glenn website; however, a specific website for the Artois Fire Protection District could help to disseminate vital fire protection information and to inform voters of meetings and recent events.
- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

4.4 Sphere of Influence Determinations for Artois FPD

The Sphere of Influence for the Artois FPD should remain the same as the existing District Boundary. The determinations for the Sphere of Influence are shown below:

4.4.1 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Artois FPD

- 1-1] There is a possibility for some growth within the Artois FPD; especially with the availability of water from the Artois CSD.
- 1-2] Growth within the Artois CSD would be preferable from the fire protection standpoint.

4.4.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Artois FPD

- 2-1] There is a need for the Artois FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services.
- 2-2] The Artois FPD is capable of providing these services.

4.4.3 SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Artois FPD

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the Artois FPD is adequate thanks to a dedicated group of volunteers. Every effort should be made to support these volunteers so that service can be maintained.

4.4.4 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Artois FPD

- 4-1] The Community of Artois is a separate community and has successfully maintained a well-run Fire Protection District.
- 4-2] The Artois FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Artois FPD serves as a focus for the community and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction.
- 4-4] Although the Artois community no longer has a school, the Artois CSD, the Post Office, church and store help to maintain a separate sense of community along with the Artois FPD.

5 BAYLISS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

5.1 Bayliss Community

Bayliss is located at the intersection of County Roads W and 39. The community of Bayliss includes 19 housing units, the Fire Department, and the Carnegie Library which is a historical site. Water and wastewater disposal are provided by individual wells and septic tanks respectively.²²

5.2 Bayliss FPD Background

The Bayliss Fire Protection District extends from the Sacramento River west to the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Main Canal and from County Road 34 on the north to County Road 44 and beyond on the south. The District was originally combined with what is now the Hamilton City FPD and the Ord FPD. The Ord FPD separated from the main district leaving the Hamilton-Bayliss FPD. The distance separating Hamilton City and Bayliss made this unworkable and the separate districts were created.

5.2.1 Bayliss FPD Government

The Bayliss Fire Protection District is legally the responsibility of the Glenn County Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors has appointed an Advisory Committee or Board according to the California Health and Safety Code, Section 13844 et seq. The Advisory Committee has authority, powers and duties relating to business of Bayliss Fire Protection District per Glenn County Board of Supervisors Resolution 96-5.

The members of the Advisory Committee serve at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, there are no set terms. The qualification to serve on the Advisory Committee is that the person must reside and be registered voter in the Bayliss Fire Protection District. An Oath of Office is required and there is no compensation for this position. The Advisory Committee Roster for the Bayliss Fire Protection District is as follows:

Funke, Carl, Secretary, 7542 County Road 44, Willows CA 95988, Phone 530-934-2593
Newland, Roy E.

Corriea, David

Quinn, Elisha Neal

Swaner, George

The Advisory Committee meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 8 pm. The meetings are held at the Fire Station. The agenda is posted if an important action is scheduled such as adoption of the Budget.²³

5.2.2 Bayliss FPD Volunteers

The Bayliss Fire Chief is Matt Garcia, Phone: 934-4340 Cell Phone: 530-514-1212, Mail: 2403 County Road W, Glenn CA 95943, E-Mail: candmgarcia@yahoo.com
The Assistant Chief is Jeremy Geiger, Phone: 530-934-4480, Cell Phone: 530-330-2135, Mail: 7908 county road 40, Glenn CA 95943.

²² Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 46.

²³ Bayliss FPD, Carl Funke, Board Secretary, Phone 530-934-2593, August 12, 2010.

There are twenty volunteers. Six are trained as First Responders. There are two training meetings per month on the first and third Wednesday of each month.²⁴



Bayliss FPD Fire Station, 2593 County Road W, Glenn CA 95943

5.2.3 Bayliss Calls

The following is a record of emergency calls for the Bayliss FPD for 2009:

Bayliss Fire Department Calls for 2009 ²⁵	
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	4
Grass/Wildlands	6
Vehicle	1
Rescue/Extrication	5
Medical Aid	9
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	
Illegal Burns	2
Power Lines Down	
Smoke Investigation	
Washdown	
Public Service Call	1
False Alarm	3
Mutual Aid	1
Automatic Aid	
Rubbish	
Other	
Total	32

²⁴ Bayliss FPD, Carl Funke, Board Secretary, Phone 530-934-2593, August 12, 2010.

²⁵ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009.

5.2.4 Bayliss FPD Equipment

The Bayliss FPD owns four fire fighting vehicles as follows:

Bayliss FPD Equipment ²⁶				
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Year	Features
Chief 200				
Asst. Chief 205				
Pumper 202	Type II	Howe	1976	Jaws - Floto Pump
Grass Fire Rig 201	Type VI	Chev.	1977	Pick-up Truck 4X4, 5KW Light Plant/Portable lights
Water Tender 203		Freightliner	1995	1200 gallons
Water Tender 204		Freightliner	1996	3000 gallons

5.2.5 Bayliss FPD Financial Background

The Bayliss FPD collects special taxes in addition to the property taxes as follows:

\$25.00 per dwelling unit per year

\$13.00 per Duplex/Triplex per unit

\$0.10 per acre excluding parcels less than 5.0 acres in size

\$20.00 per commercial building 999 square feet or less in size

\$40.00 per commercial building greater than 999 square feet in size

\$20.00 per industrial building 999 square feet or less in size

\$40.00 per industrial building greater than 999 square feet in size

The District maintains good public relations with the tax payers and has had little problem securing this additional funding.²⁷

The following information was presented in the Bayliss Fire Protection District Budget for 2009-2010:

Bayliss Fire Protection District Budget 2009-2010 ²⁸			
	2007-2008 Actual	2008-2009 Actual	2009-2010 Budget
Revenues			
Taxes	\$9,764	\$10,762	\$10,600
Revenue Use of Money	2,890	1,694	2,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	816	865	900
Charges for Current Services	12,062	12,064	12,150
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,000	3,036	0
Total Revenue	26,501	28,421	25,650
Expenses			
Salaries and Benefits	3,442	3,163	3,164
Services and Supplies	13,174	10,959	16,278
Other Charges	1,538	1,963	905
Appropriations for contingency	0	0	2,000
Total Expenses	\$18,154	\$16,084	\$22,347
Net County Cost	8,347	12,337	3,303

²⁶ Bayliss FPD, Carl Funke, Board Secretary, Phone 530-934-2593, August 12, 2010.

²⁷ Bayliss FPD, Carl Funke, Board Secretary, Phone 530-934-2593, August 12, 2010.

²⁸ County of Glenn 2009-2010 Final Budget, Page 276.

5.2.6 Mutual Aid Agreements

The Bayliss Fire Protection District maintains Mutual Aid Agreements with other Fire Protection Districts in the County. The closest fire protection district(s) will be called in most cases if the emergency is a structure fire or a vehicle accident.²⁹

5.2.7 Water Supply

The Bayliss Fire Protection District has no water supply other than to use irrigation water from adjacent ditches if additional water is needed. The ISO rating is a 7. Irrigation water is supplied by the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District (GCID) through open irrigation canals and laterals.

5.2.8 Future Plans

The Bayliss Fire Protection District plans to upgrade equipment as funds permit.

5.3 MSR Determinations for Bayliss FPD

5.3.1 Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Bayliss Area

- 1-1) The Bayliss FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan designations are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The District needs to ensure that any residential development will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.
- 1-3) The zoning and general plan designations for the Bayliss FPD require large parcels sizes for agricultural uses. This will allow little additional residential or commercial development.

5.3.2 Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Bayliss FPD

- 2-1) The Bayliss FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-2) The Bayliss FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.

²⁹ Bayliss FPD, Carl Funke, Board Secretary, Phone 530-934-2593, August 12, 2010.

5.3.3 Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Bayliss FPD

- 3-1) The Bayliss FPD uses volunteer fire fighters.
- 3-2) Bayliss FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-3) The Budget is available on the County of Glenn Website but a separate web page for the Bayliss FPD would help to provide information to the public.

5.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Bayliss FPD

- 4-1) The Bayliss Fire Protection District needs to work with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-2) The Bayliss Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with the adjacent fire protection districts.
- 4-3) The Bayliss Fire Protection District participates in the Glenn County Fire Chiefs Association.
- 4-4) The Bayliss Fire Protection District uses the Glenn County Department of Finance to process claims and prepare the Budget.

5.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Bayliss FPD

- 5-1) The Bayliss Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The District could benefit from an online presence to help disseminate vital fire protection information and to inform voters of meetings and recent events.
- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

5.4 Sphere of Influence Determinations for Bayliss Fire Protection District

The Sphere of Influence for the Bayliss Fire Protection District should remain the same as the District Boundary.

5.4.1 *SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Bayliss FPD*

- 1-1] The Bayliss FPD is primarily zoned for agriculture. Addition of residential development is not expected for this area.

5.4.2 *SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Bayliss FPD*

- 2-1] There is a need for the Bayliss FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Bayliss FPD is capable of providing these services.

5.4.3 *SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Bayliss FPD*

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the Bayliss FPD is adequate. Should the service become inadequate in the future, the Board of Supervisors might have to take a more active role in managing the District and/or implement automatic mutual aid agreements.

5.4.4 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Bayliss FPD*

- 4-1] The Community of Bayliss is a separate community and has successfully maintained a well-run Fire Protection District.
- 4-2] The Bayliss FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Bayliss FPD serves as a focus for the community and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction in a place where the community ties have become somewhat tenuous. There is no elementary school or commercial activity in the community. The Fire Station, part-time library service and Grange Hall must provide an identity for the area since residents rely on Willows for shopping, education, Post Office and medical services.

11 BEAR VALLEY-INDIAN VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT (Stonyford Fire Station)

11.1 Bear Valley-Indian Valley Community

The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District was formed in 1942 and includes parts of Glenn County as well as land in western Colusa County. The District serves the communities of Stonyford and Ladoga in western Colusa County. Some members of the community have preferred the shorter name of "Indian Valley FPD". However, for the name of the District to be formally changed the District would have to file a resolution with Colusa LAFCO and the LAFCO would have to file a form with the State Board of Equalization.³⁰ Allen Burt from the Board of Directors reports that if the name were to be officially changed they would use "Stonyford FPD."³¹ The Century Ranch development is located in Ladoga. The Stonyford community is about 40 miles northwest of Williams, CA.

11.1.1 Stonyford Area

According to the Colusa County General Plan, the Stonyford area was initially settled in the 1850's. In 1863 Smithville was developed at the junction of Little Stony and Stony Creeks. The community featured a three-story hotel and flour mill powered by water diverted from the Creek. In 1890, the Stony Creek Improvement Company bought the landholdings and moved the building to a gravelly ridge one-half mile to the southeast. The higher ground was above the flood plain and better suited for the development of a town.³² A map of CSA 2 Stonyford is shown at the end of this report.

The early history of Stonyford is explained as follows:

Stonyford's early growth was spurred on by mining in the nearby mountains and by ranching and farming in the surrounding countryside. By the turn of the century, the little town could boast three hotels, two gambling houses, a saloon, seed mill, general stores, a dance hall and a creamery. The Town Hall, built in 1899, still stands today. The surrounding valley had six school houses, but only the Indian Valley School remains today.

In 1908, Stony Creek was diverted and dammed to create East Park Reservoir, the first Federal Reclamation Project in California. Orland (Glenn County) obtained the water rights to Stony Creek, placing a burden on dairy and alfalfa farms in the Indian Valley and ultimately constraining growth in Stonyford. Farming in the area was further affected by erosion problems that resulted from overgrazing by sheep and cattle. Virtually no population growth occurred in the Valley between 1900 and 1980. However, the area did gain importance as a recreational center and gateway to the Mendocino National Forest.³³

11.1.2 Century Ranch Area

According to the Colusa County General Plan, Century Ranch is located midway between Stonyford and Ladoga and was originally subdivided in 1965. At that time,

³⁰ Colusa LAFCO, John Benoit Executive Officer, August 2010.

³¹ Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD, Board Member Allen Burt, Phone: 530-963-3729, August 31, 2010.

³² Colusa County General Plan, Prepared by Sedway Cooke Associates, Page 33.

³³ Colusa County General Plan, Prepared by Sedway Cooke Associates, Page 33.

Century Ranch was to be the largest development in Colusa County. The Clubhouse was built and 1,000 lots were sold. However, the golf course, airport, school, and lakes shown in the original plan were never constructed.³⁴

The Fire Department response time to calls in the town of Stonyford is three to five minutes. Response time to calls in the rural area is longer, up to thirty minutes to the most remote part of the District. The ISO rating is 6 in Stonyford and Ladoga and 9 in the rural area of the District.

The District receives 95 to 100 calls per year primarily medical aid. There are only five to six fires at the most according to Chief Barney Cook.

11.2 Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD Background

11.2.1 Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District Board

The five-member Board of Directors meets monthly at the Stonyford Fire Station on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.³⁵ The Board members are elected. The mailing address for the Board of Directors is as follows:

Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD, PO Box 111, Stonyford CA 95979

The members of the Board are as follows:³⁶

<u>Member</u>	<u>End of Term</u>
Allen Ray Burt, Phone: 530-963-3729	December 2013
Michelle Knight, P.A.	December 2011
Paul McDowell	December 2013
Frank Allen Pendell	December 2011
Ralph Minto	December 2011

11.2.2 Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District Personnel

There are twenty volunteer fire fighters under the direction of Fire Chief, Barney Cook, PO Box 127, Stonyford CA 95979, Phone 530-963-3231. At least ten fire fighters come to each call. All personnel are trained in First Aid and CPR, although only one is a qualified First Responder.³⁷ The volunteers hold a training meeting on the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Stonyford Fire Station.

11.2.3 Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District Mutual Aid Agreements

The District has mutual aid agreements with the Elk Creek Fire Protection District in Glenn County, the USDA Forest Service, the California Division of Forestry and Fire Protection and the other fire protection districts in Colusa County.

³⁴ Colusa County General Plan, Prepared by Sedway Cooke Associates, Page 33

³⁵ Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD, Board Member Allen Burt, Phone: 530-963-3729, August 31, 2010.

³⁶ Colusa County Clerk, 530-458-0500, August 11, 2010.

³⁷ Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD, Board Member Allen Burt, Phone: 530-963-3729, August 31, 2010.

11.2.2 Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District Facilities

The District maintains two fire stations, the main station in Stonyford and a smaller station at Century Ranch (Ladoga).

There are five vehicles located at the Stonyford station as follows:

- One 4500 gallon Water Tender (98)
- Two Type I/II structure Engines (91)
- Two Wildland/grass fire Engines (94)
- One Chief's/Command vehicle (90)

There are three vehicles located at the Ladoga station as follows:

- One Type I/II structure Engine
- One Wildland/grass fire Engine
- One Medical Emergency BLS vehicle (Basic-Life-Support) (93)

The fire fighters have water and fire hydrants available both in Stonyford and at Century Ranch.

11.2.4 Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District Finances

On June 30, 2005, the District had \$57,098 on deposit with the Colusa County Treasurer. This included a general reserve of \$27,624, a Capital Improvement Reserve of \$4,919 and a Development Impact Fee Reserve of \$16,193. The 2010-2011 Proposed Budget is as follows:

BEAR VALLEY-INDIAN VALLEY FIRE DISTRICT FUND #03010 2010-2011 PROPOSED BUDGET³⁸		
Account #	Account name	Amount
	REVENUE:	
410001	CASH BALANCE TO COVER DEFICIT	
410100	PROP TAX-CURR SEC	\$48,000
410101	PROP TAX-CUR SEC-OTHER CO	\$2,200
410150	PROP TAX-CUR SUPP SEC	\$280
410200	PROP TAX-CUR UNSEC	\$4,500
410201	PROP TAX-CUR UNSEC-OTH CO	\$140
410250	PROP TAX-CUR SUPP UNSEC	(\$25)
410300	PROP TAX-PY SEC	(\$392)
410320	PROP TAX-PY SUPP SEC	\$140
410920	CO IN-LIEU TAXES	\$14
441900	INTEREST	\$1,500
441901	INTEREST--GLENN CO	\$0
454510	HOMEOWNERS PROP TAX	\$400
454511	HOMEOWNERS PROP TAX--GLENN CO	\$50
479321	PY INSURANCE DIVIDEND	\$470
	TOTAL REVENUE	\$57,277

³⁸ Colusa County Auditor, Janet Dawley, Phone 530-458-0400, September 2, 2010.

	EXPENDITURES:	
51035	WORKER'S COMPENSATION	\$4,427
53050	CLOTHING & PERSONAL SUPP	\$2,500
53060	COMMUNICATIONS	\$800
53090	HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE	\$200
53100	INSURANCE	\$4,327
53120	MAINTENANCE-EQUIPMENT	\$6,000
53121	MAINT-ACS FIREHOUSE SOFTWARE	\$677
53130	MAINTENANCE-STRU,IMP,GRND	\$1,500
53140	MEDICAL,DENTAL & LAB SUPP	\$500
53150	MEMBERSHIPS	\$100
53170	OFFICE EXPENSE	\$200
53171	POSTAGE	\$50
53180	PROF/SPECIALIZED SERVICES	\$300
53200	RENTS--Oxygen Cylinder rent	\$425
53220	SMALL TOOLS	\$2,000
53230	SPECIAL DEPT EXPENSES	\$400
53243	PROMOTIONAL EXPENSES	\$1,000
53251	EDUCATION/TRAINING	\$2,700
53253	FUEL	\$3,000
53260	UTILITIES	\$2,500
57370	EQUIPMENT--EMERGENCY PICK-UP	\$30,000
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$63,606

11.3 MSR Determinations for Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD

11.3.1 Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Bear Valley-Indian Valley Area

- 1-1) The population growth expected for Colusa County is substantial; however, the growth expected for the Stonyford area is minimal due to deficiencies in the water system operated by CSA 2.
- 1-2) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District should develop a plan for serving a larger population. The plan should include a financing plan and a personnel plan.
- 1-3) The FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department and the Colusa County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan designations are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-4) The District needs to ensure that any growth will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.

11.3.2 Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD (Stonyford Fire Station)

- 1-1) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District needs to work closely with Stonyford and with Century Ranch to recommend and explain the needs for fire protection. The water systems are managed as County Services Areas under the Colusa County Board of Supervisors. Mike Azevedo in the Colusa County Public Works Department supervises the water systems for the Colusa County Board of Supervisors.³⁹
- 1-2) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 1-3) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD has access to a water system in the more populated parts of the District.
- 1-4) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.

11.3.3 Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD (Stonyford Fire Station)

- 3-1) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District adopts an annual budget in open session whereby the public is encouraged to attend. The District's budget is designed to cut costs where possible.
- 3-2) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District should consider adoption of a special tax for fire protection. The District should develop a cost of services study to determine the amount of the special tax.
- 3-3) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District does not have "rates" as such. However, the District should look into having a special fire protection tax.
- 3-4) The District should make sure that new development contributes a fair share to the Fire Protection District.
- 3-5) The use of volunteer fire fighters continues to be cost-effective.
- 3-6) Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-7) The Budget could be shown on the District's website or the District could have a special web page on the Colusa County website.
- 3-8) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District should consider application for grants to upgrade equipment.

³⁹ CSA 2 Stonyford, Michael J. Azevedo, Program Manager, Colusa County Department of Public Works, 1215 Market Street Colusa CA 95932, mjazevedo@ccdpw.com, 458-0466, December 3, 2009.

11.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD (Stonyford Fire Station)

- 4-1) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District has two fire stations and equipment and works closely with CALFIRE.
- 4-2) The best opportunity for sharing is for joint training and mutual aid agreements.
- 4-3) It would be difficult to merge with other fire protection districts due to differences in the various rules and traditions of each district. The districts should work together to create uniform rules and procedures.
- 4-4) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District needs to continue to work with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.

11.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD (Stonyford Fire Station)

- 5-1) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District could develop more programs aimed at improving customer service such as development of a Mission Statement, safety training workshops, distribution of a District Newsletter, or development of a website for increased dissemination of District information (such as meeting times and projects).
- 5-2) The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

11.4 SOI Determinations for Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD

The Sphere of Influence for the Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District should remain the same as the present boundary. The determinations for the Sphere of Influence are shown below:

11.4.1 *SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD*

- 1-1] Land within the Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District which is developed will remain within the District.
- 1-2] Although the land both to the east and west of the Bear-Valley-Indian Valley FPD is not located within a fire protection district there would be no advantage to including additional land within the SOI because these lands are protected by CALFIRE and most of the land is in public ownership.
- 1-3] Large-scale development is not anticipated in this District.

11.4.2 *SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD*

- 2-1] There is a need for the Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD is capable of providing these services.
- 2-2] Although the water supply for fire protection is minimal it is adequate for the rural nature of the District.
- 2-3] The equipment is sufficient for the number and type of fires anticipated.

11.4.3 *SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD*

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD is adequate.
- 3-2] Maintenance of water supply and equipment are of primary importance to this District.
- 3-3] There is little capacity for expansion of water and fire protection facilities in the Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD.

**11.4.4 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for
Bear Valley-Indian Valley**

- 4-1] The Community of Stonyford is a separate community and has successfully maintained a well-run Fire Protection District.
- 4-2] The Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District and the volunteer fire fighters are important to maintain the sense of community in this area.
- 4-4] The Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD serves as a focus for the community and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction.

7 CAPAY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

7.1 Capay Community

The Capay area is located adjacent to the Sacramento River and the Tehama ~~Band and~~ Butte County boundaries. There are approximately 131 housing units in the Capay area (including 19 mobile homes). Water is supplied by individual wells, wastewater disposal is provided by individual septic tanks. Although there are a few small commercial uses, this community is predominantly rural residential. There is an Elementary School and a ~~three~~ churches in the community.⁴⁰

7.2 Capay FPD

The Capay FPD includes land in Tehama County which is also known as the Capay area. The Capay area of Glenn County was detached from the Orland Rural FPD and the Hamilton City FPD and annexed to the Capay FPD in 1991.⁴¹

7.2.1 Capay FPD Contact Information

The mailing address for the Capay Fire Protection District is the address for the Fire Station:
Capay FPD, 50 4th Ave, Orland CA 95963
Business Phone: 865-1363

Fire Chief: Ian Turnbull, 520 5th Avenue, Orland, CA 95963, Phone 530-865-2070,
Cell Phone: 864-8477 E-Mail: ian_turnbull@dot.ca.gov, ian_turnbull@gotsky.com
ian_turnbull@ruralits.com

7.2.2 Capay FPD Board of Directors

The Board of Directors for the Capay Fire Protection District is as follows:⁴²

Bruce Jensen, Chairman
Steve Lansdown, Secretary
Jim Wilson
Steve Brown
Pat Heitkam

The Board meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 pm at the Fire Station. The Agendas are posted at the Fire Station.

7.2.3 Capay FPD Volunteers

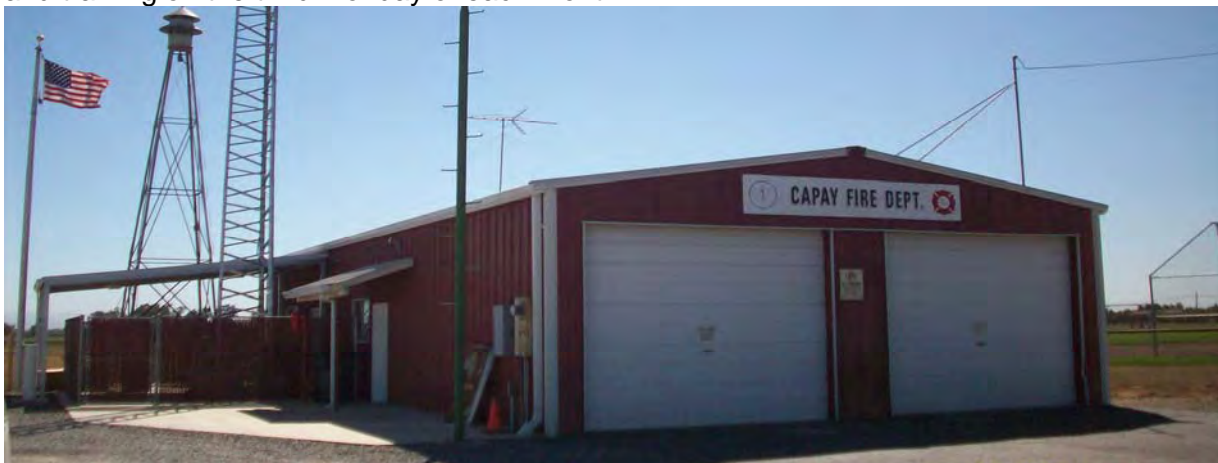
There are 25 volunteer fire fighters in the Capay Fire Department. The volunteers are led by Ian Turnbull, Fire Chief. He reports that three volunteers are qualified as EMT's and six ~~will be~~ are qualified as First Responders. ~~The balance of the volunteers is qualified for CPR/First Aid. when the August 2010 training is completed.~~ The volunteers meet for

⁴⁰ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 47.

⁴¹ Glenn LAFCO, File 91-04, Capay Fire District Reorganization.

⁴² Capay Fire Protection District, Ian Turnbull, Fire Chief, 530-864-8477, August 17, 2010.

training at the Fire Station on the first Tuesday of each month and for a general meeting and training on the third Monday of each month.⁴³



Capay FPD Fire Station 50 4th Avenue, Orland CA 95963

7.2.4 Capay FPD Response Time

The Capay FPD volunteers are capable of responding to most calls within in five to eight minutes. Calls for service in 2009: grass fire, 12; structure fire, 6; vehicle fire, 1; medical aid, 36; traffic collision, 10; and public assist, 4. The District responds to approximately 70 calls per year. About 50% of the calls are for medical emergencies. Dispatch is provided by the City of Corning Fire Department in Tehama County.

Although there is no community water system within the District there is a 4000 gallon water tank at the Fire Station. The ISO Rating for the District is 9. The District maintains mutual aid agreements with the fire districts in Glenn County and with CALFIRE in Tehama County.⁴⁴

6.2.5 Capay FPD Equipment

The following is a list of the equipment operated by the Capay FPD. The equipment is stored at the Fire Station with the exception of one Water Tender which is stored on a ranch at the north end of the District in Tehama County.

CAPAY FPD EQUIPMENT		
Call Number	Type	Features
155	Chief	
E-150	Type II	770 gallons; 750 GPM pump
E-160	Type III	1000 gallons; 300 GPM pump
E-170	Rescue	BLS, Jaws
WT-180		3100 gallons
WT-190		4000 gallons

⁴³ Capay Fire Protection District, Ian Turnbull, Fire Chief, 530-864-8477, August 17, 2010.

⁴⁴ Capay Fire Protection District, Ian Turnbull, Fire Chief, 530-864-8477, August 17, 2010.

7.2.6 Capay FPD Finances

The Budget for the Capay Fire Protection District is maintained by the Tehama County Auditor. The District has enacted a special tax in addition to the property tax as follows:

~~\$0.25~~ **\$25.00** per household

\$0.25 per acre

\$50.00 per commercial/industrial building of 999 square feet or less

\$100.00 per commercial/industrial building of 1000 square feet or more

\$350.00 flat fee for Sunsweet Prune Dryer facility

\$350.00 flat fee for Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District facility

Churches with residence are not included in the fee schedule. The District has a good relationship with the voters and tax-payers.

Capay Fire Protection District budget FY 2010-2011⁴⁵

Clothing / Personal Supplies / Training	\$2,950
Communications	\$14,600
Insurance	\$7,800
Maintenance of Equipment	\$8,500
Maintenance of Structures / Improvement of Grounds	\$6,600
Medical Supplies	\$1,000
Professional / Special Services	\$10,100
Utilities	\$4,100
Contingency	<u>\$12,000</u>
Total	67,650

7.3 MSR Determinations for Capay FPD

7.3.1 *Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Capay Area*

- 1-1) The Capay FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department and the Tehama County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan designations are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The District needs to ensure that any growth will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.

7.3.2 *Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Capay FPD*

- 2-1) The FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-2) The FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.

⁴⁵ Capay Fire Protection District, Ian Turnbull, Fire Chief, ian_turnbull@gotsky.com, September 4, 2010

7.3.3 Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Capay FPD

- 3-1) The Capay FPD uses volunteer fire fighters.
- 3-2) The Capay FPD maintains a special tax for fire protection.
- 3-3) Capay FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-4) The Budget could be shown on the District's website or a webpage on the Tehama County website.

7.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Capay FPD

- 4-1) The Capay Fire Protection District needs to continue working with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-2) The Capay Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with CALFIRE and with fire protection districts in Glenn County.
- 4-3) The Capay Fire Protection District uses the Tehama County Auditor to maintain the budget and funds.

7.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Capay FPD

- 5-1) The Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The District could develop an online presence to help disseminate vital fire protection information and to inform voters of meetings and recent events.
- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

7.4 SOI Determinations for Capay FPD

The recommendation for the Capay FPD is that the Sphere of Influence be the same as the District Boundary.

7.4.1 *SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Capay FPD*

- 1-1] The land use designations in the Capay area of Glenn County require large parcel sizes; so there is little opportunity for more residential development.

7.4.2 *SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Capay FPD*

- 2-1] There is a need for the Capay FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Capay FPD is capable of providing these services in an economical and efficient manner.

7.4.3 *SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Capay FPD*

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the FPD is adequate.

7.4.4 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Capay FPD*

- 4-1] The Community of Capay is a separate community with an elementary school and has successfully maintained a well-run Fire Protection District.
- 4-2] The Capay FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Capay FPD serves as a focus for the community and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction.

8 ELK CREEK FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

8.1 Elk Creek Community

Elk Creek is located near Stony Gorge Reservoir in the foothill area of Glenn County along County Road 306 west of Stony Creek. There are 94 housing units in the community of Elk Creek including 23 mobile homes. Water service is supplied by the Elk Creek Community Services District with water from Stony Gorge Reservoir. Wastewater disposal is provided by individual septic tanks. There is an industrial area previously used for a lumber mill and a small commercial area. The community includes a convenience store, bar/restaurant, post office, fire station, elementary school and high school.⁴⁶

8.2 Elk Creek FPD

8.2.1 Elk Creek FPD Board of Directors

The Board of Directors for the Elk Creek FPD is as follows:

Marty Hansen, President	175 Glenn Drive, Elk Creek CA 95939 Ph: 530-968-5204
Julie Hansen, Secretary	175 Glenn Drive, Elk Creek CA 95939
Jack Cushman, Board Member	4017 County Road 306, Orland CA 95963

The Board meetings are held on the second Monday of each month.

The Mailing Address for the District is as follows:
Elk Creek FPD, PO Box 201, Elk Creek CA 95939

8.2.2 Elk Creek FPD Personnel

The Elk Creek FPD has fifteen volunteers who meet on the first Tuesday of each month for a business meeting and the Saturday following for a training drill. The leadership is provided by Chief Steve Carpenter, PO Box 174, Elk Creek CA 95939 Phone: 530-968-5135 and Assistant Chief Jeremy Richards, E-Mail: jerranrich@gmail.com Phone: 530-968-5404, Cell: 530-519-7656. There is one EMT (Assistant Chief Richards) and five First Responders.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 49.

⁴⁷ Elk Creek FPD, Assistant Chief Jeremy Richards, E-Mail: jerranrich@gmail.com, August 28, 2010.



Elk Creek FPD Fire Station, 401 County Road 306, Elk Creek CA 95939

8.2.3 Elk Creek FPD Emergency Calls

The Emergency Calls for the Elk Creek Fire Protection District for 2009 were as follows:

Elk Creek Fire Department Calls for 2009⁴⁸	
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	1
Grass/Wildlands	7
Vehicle	
Rescue/Extrication	5
Medical Aid	33
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	1
Illegal Burns	1
Power Lines Down	
Smoke Investigation	
Washdown	
Public Service Call	1
False Alarm	
Mutual Aid	
Automatic Aid	
Rubbish	
Other	
Total	49

⁴⁸ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009.

8.2.4 Elk Creek FPD Equipment

The equipment used by the Elk Creek FPD is as follows:

Elk Creek FPD Equipment			
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Features
Chief 50		Chevrolet One Ton	
E-51 Rescue	Type IV	2000 Chevrolet Truck	BLS - Jaws - Air bags
WT - 52		1987 Freightline	4000 gal.
E - 53	Type II		
E - 55	Type III	1991 Ford One Ton	4x4,BLS Rescue
E - 57	Type III	Ford F-600 Truck	

8.2.5 Elk Creek FPD Finances

Elk Creek FPD adopted a special tax in addition to the property tax as follows:

\$40.00 per dwelling unit (house, mobile home)

\$40.00 per commercial/industrial building any size

The 2009-2010 Budget for the Elk Creek Fire Protection District is shown below:

Elk Creek Fire Protection District Budget 2009-2010 ⁴⁹	
Revenue	
Property Tax Secured	\$10,700
Property Tax Unsecured	375
SB 813 Secured	500
Interest	250
HOPTR	150
Public Safety Tax	700
Fire Assessment	7,900
A-87 Rebate	22
Total Revenue	\$25,097
Expenses	
Workers Compensation Insurance	3300
Clothing	4000
Communications	2500
Insurance	3300
Maintenance of Equipment	3500
Maintenance of Structures	500
Medical and Lab	400
Office Expense	50
Professional Services	1000
Publications	80
Small Tools	100
Gas and Oil	1500
Utilities	1700
Administrative Expenses	700
Total Expenses	\$22,630

⁴⁹ Glenn County, Department of Finance, Susan Storz, 8/19/10

8.3 MSR Determinations for Elk Creek FPD

8.3.1 *Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Elk Creek Area*

- 1-1) The Elk Creek FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The District needs to ensure that any growth will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.
- 1-3) Elk Creek has limited availability of water and limited suitability for on-site sewage disposal systems which will limit growth and development.

8.3.2 *Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Elk Creek FPD*

- 2-1) The Elk Creek FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-2) The Elk Creek FPD has access to a water system in the more populated parts of the District.
- 2-3) The Elk Creek FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.
- 2-4) CALFIRE maintains a fire station south of Elk Creek with staff and equipment during the summer months.

8.3.3 *Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Elk Creek FPD*

- 3-1) The Elk Creek FPD uses volunteer fire fighters.
- 3-2) Elk Creek FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-3) The Budget could be shown on the District's website or on a web page in the Glenn County website.

8.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Elk Creek FPD

- 4-1) The Elk Creek Fire Protection District needs to continue to work with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-2) The Elk Creek Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements other fire protection districts in Glenn County.

8.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Elk Creek FPD

- 5-1) The Elk Creek Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

8.3 SOI Determinations for Elk Creek FPD

The Sphere of Influence for the Elk Creek FPD should remain the same as the District Boundary.

8.3.1 *SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Elk Creek FPD*

- 1-1] Except for the area within the town of Elk Creek, most of the area within the Elk Creek FPD is zoned for 160 minimum parcel size and is used for grazing.

8.3.2 *SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Elk Creek FPD*

- 2-1] There is a need for the Elk Creek FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Elk Creek FPD is capable of providing these services.

8.3.3 *SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Elk Creek FPD*

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the Elk Creek FPD is adequate.

8.3.4 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Elk Creek FPD*

- 4-1] The Community of Elk Creek a separate community and has successfully maintained a well-run Fire Protection District.
- 4-2] The Elk Creek FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Elk Creek FPD serves as a focus for the community and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction in addition to the school and church.
- 4-4] The Grindstone Indian Rancheria is located within the Elk Creek FPD.

9 GLENN-CODORA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

9.1 Glenn and Codora Communities

Codora Four Corners is located at the intersection of County Road 61 and State Highway 45. There are twelve housing units in the area including five mobile homes. Water is supplied by individual wells, wastewater disposal is provided by individual septic tanks. There is one commercial use, a convenience store, and four industrial uses in the area.⁵⁰

The community of Glenn is located at the intersection of State Highways 162 and 45. There are 13 housing units in the community of Glenn, including two mobile homes. The Mennonite Church and School are located within this District. Water is supplied by individual wells, and wastewater disposal is provided by individual septic tanks.⁵¹

9.2 Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District

The Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District extends from the Sacramento River on the eastern boundary to the Quint Canal and Willow Creek on the western boundary and from the Glenn-Colusa County Line on the south to County Road 44 on the north. There may be some confusion regarding the name of the district because it might be called "Codora-Glenn" but the legal name is the Glenn Codora Fire Protection District.

9.2.1 Glenn-Codora FPD Board of Directors

The Glenn-Codora FPD Board of Directors is appointed by the Glenn County Board of Supervisors according to California Health and Safety Code Section 13800 et seq (13831) and Board of Supervisors Resolution 64-267. The Fire District was reorganized under the Fire Protection District Law of 1961.

The Board of Directors serves at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors and there are no terms of office, no compensation and an oath of office is required. The Board is as follows:

Randy Hansen, Phone 530-934-4495

Dale Imperatrice

Albert Perez Jr. 7791 County Road 59, Glenn, CA 95943, Phone: 530-934-7242

David Ray Embry Sr.

Ron Withrow, Phone 530-982-2290, Cell Phone: 530-518-2291

9.2.2 Glenn-Codora FPD Contact Information

The contact person for the Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District is the Fire Chief, B.C. Cameron, Phone: 530-934-3039. Cell Phone: 530-519-3037, Mail: 204 North Merrill Street, Willows CA 95988, E-Mail: cameronccbc@yahoo.com.

The District mailing address is Glenn-Codora FPD, P.O. Box 165, Glenn CA 95943.

⁵⁰ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 48.

⁵¹ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 49.



Glenn-Codora FPD Fire Station, 1516 State Highway 45, Glenn CA 95943

9.2.3 Glenn-Codora FPD Volunteers

The Glenn-Codora FPD has seventeen volunteers including six EMT's and five First Responders. This is a comparatively well-qualified volunteer force. The Fire Department also includes a nine member Dive Team which helps the Glenn County Sheriff. The Dive Team does not dive for submerged weapons or armed suspects. The training meetings are held as needed to meet the work schedules of the volunteers.⁵²

9.2.4 Glenn-Codora FPD Emergency Calls

Glenn-Codora Fire Department Calls for 2009⁵³	
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	
Grass/Wildlands	1
Vehicle	
Rescue/Extrication	2
Medical Aid	14
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	
Illegal Burns	
Power Lines Down	2
Smoke Investigation	
Washdown	
Public Service Call	4
False Alarm	6
Mutual Aid	1
Automatic Aid	
Rubbish	
Other	
Total	30

⁵² Glenn-Codora FPD, Fire Chief B.C. Cameron, Phone: 530-934-3039, September 2, 2010.

⁵³ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009

9.2.5 Glenn-Codora FPD Equipment

The Glenn-Codora FPD has the following equipment:

Glenn-Codora FPD Equipment			
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Features
Chief 300			
Asst. Chief 301			
E - 302	Type I	GMC Truck	
WT - 303			2500 gal.
E - 304	Type III	1977 Ward LaFrance	Jaws
E- 305	Type III	1990 International	
E-306	Type III		
Dive Team / Support Trailer, SCBA tanks			

9.2.6 Glenn-Codora FPD Finances

The Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District was not successful in passing an additional tax for fire protection due to the small number of voters within the District. This limits the District in developing funds to upgrade equipment. The Glenn-Codora FPD Budget for 2009-2010 is shown below:

Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District Budget 2009-2010 ⁵⁴	
Revenue	
Property Tax Secured	\$11,175
Property Tax Unsecured	400
Interest	500
HOPTR	125
Public Safety Tax	565
US Forest Service	16,000
A-87 Rebate	88
Total Revenue	\$28,853
Expenses	
Salaries and Wages	6,000
Additional Help	16,000
Workers Compensation Insurance	3,500
Clothing	7,000
Communications	1,000
Insurance	3,500
Maintenance of Equipment	5,000
Maintenance of Structures	2,500
Medical and Lab	250
Office Expense	250
Professional Services	1200
Small Tools	1000
Special Department Expense	3,500
Special Department Training	5,000
Gas and Oil	1,250
Utilities	400
Administrative Expenses	565
Total Expenses	*\$57,915

*Cash in Treasury \$88,105

⁵⁴ Glenn County, Department of Finance, Susan Storz, 8/19/10

9.3 MSR Determinations for the Glenn-Codora FPD

9.3.1 *Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Glenn-Codora Area*

- 1-1) The **Glenn-Codora** FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The District is not expected to add additional residential development because most of the area is zoned for large minimum parcel sizes (40 or 80 acre minimum parcel size) and agricultural uses.

9.3.2 *Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Glenn-Codora FPD*

- 2-1) The Glenn-Codora FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-2) The Glenn-Codora FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.
- 2-3) The Glenn-Codora FPD maintains a trained team of volunteers and special equipment to perform diving rescues when needed.

9.3.3 *Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Glenn-Codora FPD*

- 3-1) The Glenn-Codora FPD uses volunteer fire fighters.
- 3-2) The Glenn-Codora FPD was not successful in passing a special tax for fire protection. The only way this District could get such a tax would be to merge with another District such as Willows Rural Fire Protection District.
- 3-3) Glenn-Codora FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-4) The Budget could be shown on Glenn County's website.

9.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Glenn-Codora FPD

- 4-1) The Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District needs to continue working with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-2) The Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with other fire protection districts in Glenn County.
- 4-3) The Glenn-Codora FPD has dive team training and equipment for use in other districts.

9.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Glenn-Codora FPD

- 5-1) The Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The District could benefit from an online presence to help disseminate vital fire protection information and to inform voters of meetings and recent events.
- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

9.4 SOI Determinations for Glenn-Codora FPD

The Sphere of Influence for the Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District should remain the same as the present boundary. Merging with the Willows Rural Fire Protection District may be a viable option in the future.

9.4.1 *SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Glenn-Codora FPD Area*

- 1-1] The present and planned land use for the Glenn-Codora FPD is for agriculture with limited commercial and industrial areas for uses related to agriculture.

9.4.2 *SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Glenn-Codora FPD*

- 2-1] There is a need for the Glenn-Codora FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Glenn-Codora FPD is capable of providing these services.
- 2-2] The water supply is adequate for the rural nature of the Glenn-Codora FPD.

9.4.3 *SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Glenn-Codora FPD*

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the Glenn-Codora FPD is adequate.

9.4.4 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Glenn-Codora FPD*

- 4-1] The primary community within the Glenn-Codora FPD is the Mennonite community. This community does not participate in any governmental activities that are voluntary (such as voting).
- 4-2] The Glenn-Codora FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain basic fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Glenn-Codora FPD does not really serve as a focus for the community because nearly all services are provided in Willows or other communities.

10 GLENN-COLUSA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT (Butte City Fire Station)

10.1 Butte City Community

The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District has a fire station in Butte City in Glenn County but the District includes land within Colusa County. Glenn LAFCO is responsible to prepare an MSR and a Sphere of Influence for the Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District because the majority of the land within the District is within Glenn County. The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District was formed on September 23, 1935 by a resolution of the Glenn County Board of Supervisors.

Butte City is located on the east side of the Sacramento River, south of State Highway 162. There are 46 housing units in Butte City, including 13 mobile homes. Water service is supplied by the Butte City Community Services District. Wastewater disposal is provided by individual septic tanks. There are commercial uses, a fire station and a post office located in Butte City as well as a County boat ramp on the Sacramento River.⁵⁵

The response time to calls in the town of Butte City is three to five minutes. Response time to calls in the rural area is longer, from ten to fifteen minutes to the most remote part of the District. The ISO rating is 8. There are flooding problems in the winter.

10.2 Glenn-Colusa FPD (Butte City Fire Station)

10.2.1 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors for the Glenn-Colusa FPD is as follows:

Glenn Huffman	5002 River Road Colusa, CA Phone: 530-458-2057
Todd Southam	1749 County Road Y, Butte City CA Phone: 530-982-2047
Mike Shouten	917 County road Z, Butte City CA

The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District Board of Directors meets as needed. The Board often meets at the same time as the training meeting.

The Mailing Address is as follows:

Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District, PO Box 130, Butte City CA 95920

10.2.2 Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District (Butte City Fire Station) Personnel

The Fire Chief is Troy Hanson, Phone: 982-0205, Cell Phone: 530-517-0608. The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District has fifteen active volunteers and additional help from other members of the community. These volunteers are trained in basic First Aid and some also are trained for BLS emergency medical service.

Dispatch is a problem for this District because calls from Cell Phones go to the CHP in Sacramento and may take eight minutes to reach the Fire Department. Calls from Colusa County are transferred to the Glenn County Sheriff and then to the Willows Fire Department. The Volunteers often keep the First Responder Equipment in their personal

⁵⁵Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 47.

vehicles and respond directly to the call without going to the Fire Station. They also keep CHP Scanners so they can respond directly to calls without waiting for dispatch service.⁵⁶

The number of calls answered by the Glenn-Colusa FPD in 2009 is shown in the following table:

Glenn-Colusa Fire Department (<i>Butte City Fire Station</i>) Calls for 2009⁵⁷	
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	3
Grass/Wildlands	8
Vehicle	1
Rescue/Extrication	4
Medical Aid	6
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	1
Illegal Burns	
Power Lines Down	5
Smoke Investigation	
Washdown	
Public Service Call	2
False Alarm	4
Mutual Aid	
Automatic Aid	
Rubbish	
Other	
Total	34



Glenn-Colusa FPD Fire Station, 8282 State Highway 162, Butte City CA 95920

⁵⁶ Glenn-Colusa FPD, Troy Hanson Fire Chief, 530-517-0608, August 28, 2010.

⁵⁷ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009

10.2.3 Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District (Butte City Fire Station) Facilities

The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District has a fire station in Butte City. The District hopes to enlarge the fire station to provide more room for apparatus and equipment storage; however, this will cost approximately \$100,000.⁵⁸

The District has the following equipment:⁵⁹

Glenn-Colusa FPD Equipment			
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Features
Chief 90		Chevrolet Pickup Truck	
Capt 91		1990 Chevrolet Van	
E-92	Type III	Freightliner Truck	
WT 93	Type I	1977 Kenworth	
Rescue 94			BLS Rescue
E-95	Type II	1979 Ford Chateau	
E 96	Type III	1985 International Truck	

10.2.4 Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District (Butte City Fire Station) Training

The volunteer fire fighters meet monthly for training but the schedule is variable.

10.2.5 Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District (Butte City Fire Station) Water Supply

There is a community water supply and fire hydrants in Butte City. The District has added pump adapters to various agricultural wells throughout the District so that the water tender can be refilled closer to the fire site when needed. This has saved the District the expense of repairing the equipment after using sump water or other less desirable water supplies.

10.2.6 Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District (Butte City Fire Station) Finances

On June 30, 2004 the Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District had a balance of \$1,579.81 with the Colusa County Treasurer. This is the Development Impact Fee Fund for the revenue from impact fees collected by Colusa County. The Glenn County Finance Department reported June 30, 2005 assets of \$63,457 and income from property taxes of \$18,766.

The District has a ten-year loan from USDA Rural Development Agency to finance the purchase of a fire truck. The Loan's interest rate is 4.75%. The loan must be paid off in 2012. The District is insured with the Golden State Risk Management Authority (a joint powers authority).

⁵⁸ Glenn-Colusa FPD, Troy Hanson Fire Chief, 530-517-0608, August 28, 2010.

⁵⁹ Glenn County Department of Finance, Fixed Assets 8-19-2010, Susan Storz.

The Budget for 2009-2010 was as follows:

Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District Budget 2009-2010⁶⁰	
Revenue	
Property Tax Secured	\$17,000
Property Tax Unsecured	1,000
SB 813 Secured	0
Interest	800
HOPTR	75
Public Safety Tax	850
Total Revenue	\$19,725
Expenses	
Workers Compensation Insurance	3,371
Communications	1,400
Household	524
Insurance	3,642
Maintenance of Equipment	2,968
Maintenance of Structures	229
Professional Services	600
Publications	67
Gas and Oil	294
Utilities	1,128
Loan Principal	5,600
Loan Interest	1,453
Administrative Expenses	850
A-87 Cost Allocation	1601
Contingency	2000
Total Expenses	\$25,727

10.2.7 Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District (Butte City Fire Station) Mutual Aid Agreements

The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District has a Mutual Aid Agreement with the Sacramento River Fire Protection District in Colusa County because both districts serve land on the East side of the Sacramento River.

⁶⁰ Glenn County, Department of Finance, Susan Storz, 8/19/10

10.3 MSR Determinations for Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District (Butte City Fire Station)

10.3.1 *Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Butte City Area*

- 1-1) There is not much population growth expected for this District. The growth is expected along the I-5 corridor.
- 1-2) Glenn-Colusa FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department and the Colusa County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plans are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-3) The District needs to ensure that any growth will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.

10.3.2 *Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Glenn-Colusa FPD (Butte City Fire Station)*

- 2-1) The Glenn-Colusa FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-2) The Glenn-Colusa FPD has access to a water system in the more populated parts of the District.
- 2-3) The Glenn-Colusa FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.

10.3.3 Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Glenn-Colusa FPD (Butte City Fire Station)

- 3-1) The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District adopts an annual budget in open session whereby the public is encouraged to attend. The District's budget is designed to cut costs where possible.
- 3-2) The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District should consider adoption of a special tax for fire protection. The District should develop a cost of services study to determine the amount of the special tax.
- 3-3) The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District should consider application for additional grants to upgrade equipment.
- 3-4) Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District should develop ordinances promoting full cost-recovery of expenses associated with new development. The District and its present customers should not incur the costs of providing service to new customers even though not much development is anticipated.
- 3-5) Glenn-Colusa Fire FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-6) The Budget could be shown on the District's website or on a page on the Glenn County website.

10.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Glenn-Colusa FPD (Butte City Fire Station)

- 4-1) The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District needs the fire station at Butte City. The District coordinates as much as possible with the Sacramento River Fire Protection District in Colusa County and also with the Glenn-Codora Fire Protection District in Glenn County.
- 4-2) The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District needs to continue work with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-3) The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with the fire protection districts in both Glenn and Colusa counties.

10.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Glenn-Colusa FPD (Butte City Fire Station)

- 5-1) The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District is the best way to provide this service in this location.
- 5-2) The District could develop more programs aimed at improving customer service such as development of a Mission Statement, safety training workshops, distribution of a District Newsletter, or development of a website for increased dissemination of District information (such as meeting times and projects).
- 5-3) The District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-4) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

10.4 SOI Determination for Glenn-Colusa FPD (Butte City Fire Station)

The Sphere of Influence for the Glenn-Colusa FPD should remain the same as the District Boundary.

10.4.1 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Glenn-Colusa FPD Area

- 1-1] The Land within the Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District which is developed will remain within the District.
- 1-2] The land within Butte City CSD is zoned for residential, commercial and industrial development. The land within the remainder of the District is zoned for large minimum parcel sizes and agricultural development.
- 1-3] An additional problem for fire protection and emergency service provision is that many of the dwelling units are owned by hunters or hunting clubs and are only used during the hunting season. These owners are not available to participate in the volunteer Fire Department.

10.4.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Glenn-Colusa FPD (Butte City Fire Station)

- 2-1] There is a need for the Glenn-Colusa FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Glenn-Colusa FPD is capable of providing these services.
- 2-2] The Glenn-Colusa FPD is working to improve facilities and making use of grants.

10.4.3 SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Glenn-Colusa FPD (Butte City Fire Station)

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the FPD is adequate.

10.4.4 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Glenn-Colusa FPD (Butte City Fire Station)

- 4-1] Butte City is a separate community and has successfully maintained a well-run Fire Protection District.
- 4-2] The Glenn-Colusa FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Glenn-Colusa FPD serves as a focus for the community and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction. The name of the Fire Protection District reflects the area that the District serves but does cause some problems because people may not realize that the fire station is in Butte City.

11 HAMILTON CITY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

11.1 Hamilton City Community

Hamilton City is the largest community in Glenn County which is not an incorporated city. The town began in 1905 with the founding of a large sugar beet processing plant. The first post office at Hamilton City opened in 1906. The name honors J.G. Hamilton, sugar company president.⁶¹

Hamilton City is bounded by the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Main Canal on the west, State Highway 32 on the north, Sacramento Avenue on the east and First Street on the south. There are 484 housing units in the Hamilton City Community Services District including 113 mobile homes. Water is supplied by the California Water Service Company. Wastewater collection and treatment is supplied by the Hamilton City Community Services District which operates a wastewater treatment plant for the community.

Industrial land uses in Hamilton City are located adjacent to the Union Pacific Railroad tracks on land formerly used for the Holly Sugar Plant. There is a central commercial area on Main Street and a Highway Commercial area along the south side of State Highway 32. The community has a post office, elementary school, high school, a community hall, a park, churches and a fire station.⁶²

The Hamilton City Fire Protection District encompasses the community of Hamilton City as well as scattered homesteads. Several paved County roads traverse the District, including County Road 16, County Road 203, County Road 24. The traditional land uses in the Hamilton City area have included orchards, grazing, and diversified agriculture.

The designated land uses (planned land uses) described in the 2007 Glenn County General Plan for the area around the District are as follows:

Agricultural Lands (AL-20 and AL-40)
Agriculture, Grazing (AG)
Agricultural Rural (AR)
Rural Residential (RR)
Public Facilities (PF)

The allowable density associated with most of these land uses is one dwelling unit per 20-160 acres. There are smaller numbers of parcels designated as commercial, open space/parks, unclassified and public land.⁶³

Hamilton City is a Census Designated Place (CDP). This means that some census data is available for Hamilton City even though it is not an incorporated city or county. The population of Hamilton City in July 2007 was 2,004, divided as follows:

Males:	1,030	(51.4%)
Females:	974	(48.6%)

⁶¹ Durham, David L. (1998). *California's Geographic Names: A Gazetteer of Historic and Modern Names of the State*. Quill Driver Books. p. 246. [ISBN 9781884995149](#).

⁶² Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 49.

⁶³ Hamilton City Fire Protection District, Dan James, Fire Chief, danfromord@yahoo.com, August 12, 2010.

The median resident age was 27.7 years, compared to the California median age of 33.3 years.

The estimated Hamilton City median household income in 2008 was \$50,007 (it was \$33,169 in 2000); compared to \$61,021 for the State of California. The estimated per capita income in 2008 was \$12,076.

The estimated median house or condo value in 2008 was \$195,614 (it was \$83,200 in 2000); compared to \$467,000 for the State of California.

The mean prices for housing in Hamilton City in 2008 were as follows:

All housing units:	\$176,807
Detached houses:	\$187,142
Townhouses or other attached units:	\$145,621
Mobile homes:	\$49,713 ⁶⁴

11.2 Hamilton City FPD

The District response area is approximately sixty square miles, of which the majority (92%) lies outside the Hamilton City urban area.⁶⁵

11.2.1 Hamilton City Fire Protection District History

The Hamilton – Ord Fire Protection District was formed in 1945. The Hamilton-Ord-Bayliss Fire District was formed in 1948. Ord dropped out of the Consolidated District in 1952 leaving it the Hamilton-Bayliss Fire Protection District. In 1995 the Districts separated and The Hamilton City Fire Protection District was formed on August 11, 1995 for the purpose of providing fire protection under Health and Safety Code Sections 13801 et seq.

11.2.2 Hamilton City FPD Board of Directors

The Hamilton City Fire Protection District is legally the responsibility of the Glenn County Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors has appointed an Advisory Committee or Board according to the California Health and Safety Code, Section 13844 et seq. The Advisory Committee has authority, powers and duties relating to business of Hamilton City Fire Protection District according to Glenn County Board of Supervisors Resolution 96-6.

The members of the Advisory Committee serve at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, there are no set terms. The qualification to serve on the Advisory Committee is that the person must reside and be registered voter in the Hamilton City Fire Protection District. An Oath of Office is required and there is no compensation for this position.

⁶⁴ <http://www.city-data.com/city/Hamilton-City-California.html>, August 21, 2010.

⁶⁵ Hamilton City Fire Protection District, Dan James, Fire Chief, danfromord@yahoo.com, August 12, 2010.

The Advisory Committee Roster for the Hamilton City Fire Protection District is as follows:

Michael Painter
Kenneth A. Mason
Nelson P. Benton
Michael-Anne Foley
Jose Puente

The address for the Hamilton City FPD is 290 Capay Avenue, Hamilton City CA.
Phone: 530-826-3355.



**Hamilton City FPD Fire Station, 290 Capay Avenue 420 1st Street, P.O. Box 928,
Hamilton City CA**

11.2.3 Hamilton City FPD Personnel

The Fire Chief is Dan James, 8028 County Road 34, Glenn CA 95943, Phone: 934-4994, Cell Phone: 530-321-0803, E-Mail: hcfid@sbcglobal.net. The Assistant Chief is Hank Irick, Cell Phone: 530-321-0518. The staff of the Hamilton City Fire Protection District consists of 1 full time paid Fire Chief, 1 half time paid Deputy Chief, 35 volunteer firefighters. The District has a regular volunteer force of Thirty five (35) firefighters; an average of eight to ten (8-10) turn out for a mid-day residential or wildland fire. Each Firefighter is required to staff the Station for a minimum of two (2) 24 hour shifts per month.⁶⁶

11.2.4 Hamilton City FPD Training

Firefighters take part in regular training for eight (8) hours per month. Training activities are conducted on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 1800 to 2200 hours by the Training Officer and additional training is provided each day by the Acting Duty Officer.

⁶⁶ Hamilton City Fire Protection District, Dan James, Fire Chief, danfromord@yahoo.com, August 12, 2010.

Trainings include safety procedures, vehicle operation, rescue, hose lay, vehicle extraction, ladder use, radio procedures, pump operation, and fire behavior. All of the District's firefighters are equipped with pagers, personal protective clothing, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and personal alert safety system (PASS) devices. The District maintains a special team trained in swift-water rescue. The benefit of this training and the cadet training is shown by the rescue described in Appendix B at the end of this report.

All District personnel must undergo continual training in all phases of fire protection, rescue techniques, and first aid. The recruitment, training and outfitting of more volunteers is one of the District's top needs.⁶⁷

11.2.5 Hamilton City FPD Equipment

The following is a list of the equipment for the Hamilton City FPD:

Hamilton City FPD Equipment			
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Features
Chief 5100			
Deputy Chief 5110			
U C- 5100		1972 International 2001 Ford F 350	4x4 P/U w/250 gallons Slip-in during summer
E - 5101	Type I	1992 Pierce Dash	Jaws, LDH
E - 5102	Type III	1990 Protector 1972 International	4x4
E - 5103	Type I	1990 E-1 Protector	Jaws, LDH
WT - 5104		2003 Sterling	3200 gal.- Portable tank
E - 5105	Type III	1996 Freightliner	Floto Pump
U - 5107		2001 Ford F 350 1989 Chevy	4x4 P/U
E - 5108	Type III VI	1992 Pierce Dsh 1996 Ford	BLS, Rescue, Swift Water, Swift Water Rescue, Jaws
Decon 5100			Level B Decon Unit
Air 5100			High Pressure Portable Air Compressor & Rehab unit
U C- 5110		1998 Dodge	4x4 Durango

11.2.6 Hamilton City FPD Emergency Calls

District firefighters respond to approximately 225 calls per year divided as follows:

15 %	structural/residential fire calls
15%	vehicle accident calls
10%	vegetation/wildland fire calls
35%	emergency medical/injury calls
10%	rescue calls
5%	hazmat calls

⁶⁷ Hamilton City Fire Protection District, Dan James, Fire Chief, danfromord@yahoo.com, August 12, 2010.

10% false alarms or calls to investigate smoke or other miscellaneous (Public Service) types of calls

District fire apparatus are dispatched through the Tehama/Glenn CALFIRE Fire Dispatch based in Red Bluff. All members hold pagers to alert them of calls and 12 receive automatic Text messages from Dispatch.⁶⁸

11.2.7 Hamilton City FPD Response Time

Estimated response times within the District response area vary from three to five (3-5) minutes in areas near the vehicle housing locations, to over fifteen (15) minutes in outlying areas of the District. Longest response times are experienced in the southern and southwest portions of the District. Since the outside District response area extends five to eight miles along the roads leading south and east west from the District, response times to those outside District areas will often be well in excess of ~~fifteen~~ eight minutes.⁶⁹

Outside the District response area, calls are usually limited to calls along the paved roads. According to District personnel these outside District calls only account for about ten percent (10%) of total calls.⁷⁰

Knowledge of the number of existing structures in the District is deemed useful for strategic planning purposes and efficient response. Map books with house numbers have been completed and are issued to all District vehicles.⁷¹

11.2.8 Hamilton City FPD Finances

The Hamilton City Fire Protection District was formed after the passage of Proposition 13. Therefore, the District is not eligible to share in the one percent base property tax enjoyed by Fire Protection Districts formed prior to Proposition 13.

The District is funded by an assessment of property tax on the parcels within the District boundaries and also by a Proposition 218 assessment on each Housing unit. The assessment is levied equally on all parcels, regardless of their size.

Other Governmental income is earned by the Districts response to CALEMA requests to supply equipment and manpower during times of large Wildland fires. This income cannot be relied upon as it varies year to year.

The District recently applied for and obtained grants from the Volunteer Assistance Grant, Department of Interior, FEMA, and anticipates future grant applications. However, grants cannot be considered as a consistently reliable means to obtain and maintain necessary short and long term infrastructure needs.

⁶⁸ Hamilton City Fire Protection District, Dan James, Fire Chief, danfromord@yahoo.com, August 12, 2010.

⁶⁹ Hamilton City Fire Protection District, Dan James, Fire Chief, danfromord@yahoo.com, August 12, 2010.

⁷⁰ Hamilton City Fire Protection District, Dan James, Fire Chief, danfromord@yahoo.com, August 12, 2010.

⁷¹ Hamilton City Fire Protection District, Dan James, Fire Chief, danfromord@yahoo.com, August 12, 2010.

The following is the Budget for the Hamilton City Fire Protection District for 2009-2010:

Hamilton City Fire Protection District Budget 2009-2010⁷²			
	2007-2008 Actual	2008-2009 Actual	2009-2010 Budget
Revenues			
Taxes	\$16,699	\$17,416	\$17,830
Revenue Use of Money	8,372	3,055	300
Intergovernmental Revenue	78,020	196,379	41,428
Charges for Current Services	223,991	218,416	223,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,500	1,602	0
Total Revenue	329,583	436,868	285,258
Expenses			
Salaries and Benefits	159,343	224,597	147,830
Services and Supplies	130,814	149,784	128,400
Other Charges	8,733	12,235	7,485
Fixed Assets	97,997	25,074	0
Appropriations for contingency	0	0	1,500
Total Expenses	\$396,887	\$411,690	\$285,215
Net County Cost	(67,304)	25,178	43

11.3 MSR Determinations for Hamilton City FPD

11.3.1 Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Hamilton City Area

- 1-1) The Hamilton City FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The District needs to ensure that any growth will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.
- 1-3) According to District estimates, approximately 600 dwellings are located in the CSD area; approximately 2,500 to 3,000 persons live within the Community Services District boundaries, with another 175 persons served in the response area outside Community Services District boundaries.⁷³

⁷² County of Glenn 2009-2010 Final Budget, Page 275.

⁷³ Hamilton City Fire Protection District, Dan James, Fire Chief, danfromord@yahoo.com, August 12, 2010.

11.3.2 Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Hamilton City FPD

- 2-1) The Hamilton City FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-2) The Hamilton City FPD has access to a water system operated by the California Water Service in the more populated parts of the District.
- 2-3) The Hamilton City FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.

11.3.3 Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Hamilton City FPD

- 3-1) The Hamilton City FPD uses volunteer fire fighters in addition to paid positions.
- 3-2) The Hamilton City FPD has a special tax for fire protection.
- 3-3) Hamilton City FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-4) The Budget is shown on the County's website but a separate web page for the District would be beneficial.
- 3-5) Additional funding to finish the fire station and to purchase new vehicles is a District need.

11.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Hamilton City FPD

- 4-1) There are no other adjacent local agencies that could provide year-round structural fire protection to all residents of the District within a reasonable response time.
- 4-2) The Hamilton City Fire Protection District needs to continue to work with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-3) The Hamilton City Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with the following agencies:
 - a. US Fish and Wildlife Service for wildland fire fighting
 - b. Automatic Aid Agreement with Butte County Fire, Ord FPD
 - c. Mutual Aid Agreements with all Glenn County Fire Protection Districts

11.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Hamilton City FPD

- 5-1) The Hamilton City Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The District could benefit from an online presence to help disseminate vital fire protection information and to inform voters of meetings and recent events.
- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

11.4 SOI Determinations for Hamilton City FPD

The Sphere of Influence for the Hamilton City FPD should remain the same as the District Boundary.

11.4.1 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for the Hamilton City FPD Area

- 1-1] Hamilton City is zoned for residential, commercial and industrial use in the Hamilton City CSD area. The surrounding area is zoned for agriculture. There is additional capacity for the wastewater treatment plant which would allow growth.

11.4.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Hamilton City FPD

- 2-1] There is a need for the Hamilton City FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Hamilton City FPD is capable of providing these services.

11.4.3 SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Hamilton City FPD

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the Hamilton City FPD is adequate.

11.4.4 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Hamilton City FPD

- 4-1] The Community of Hamilton City is a separate community and has successfully maintained a well-run Fire Protection District. The Hamilton City FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Hamilton City FPD serves as a focus for the community and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction.

12 KANAWHA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

12.1 Kanawha Community

The Kanawha Community is not recognized in the Glenn County General Plan. Historically there was an elementary school at the corner of County Road D and State Highway 162. The Kanawha FPD covers primarily rangeland area and the Kanawha FPD has maintained an active volunteer force to deal with the type of emergencies most common in this area.

12.2 Kanawha FPD

12.2.1 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is appointed by the Glenn County Board of Supervisors Resolution 86-121 according to the Fire Protection District Law of 1961. The Board Members must be elector residing within District. An Oath of Office is required and there is not compensation. The four year terms were initially determined by lot. The Board of Directors for the Kanawha FPD is as follows:⁷⁴

Jerry Smith	Term Ends	12/16/2011
Thomas M. Elmendorf	Term Ends	12/9/2011
Chris Johnson, Phone: 530-934-3403	Term Ends	12/9/2011
Dennis Asbury, Phone: 530-934-4404	Term Ends	5/1/2011
Susan Jean Boyd, Phone: 530-934-2239	Term Ends	1/4/2013

The Board meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at the Kanawha Fire Station at 7:00 p.m. The agendas are printed in advance and posted at the Fire Station. The local newspapers are also provided with a copy of the agendas.⁷⁵ The contact person for the District is Thomas Elmendorf, 1709 County Road D, Willows CA 95988.



Kanawha FPD Fire Station, 1709 County Road D, Willows CA 95988

12.2.2 Kanawha FPD Personnel

The Fire Chief is Roger Steinhoff, 1709 County Road D, Willows CA 95988, Phone: 530-2672, Cell Phone: 530-517-0782, E-Mail: steinatkan@earthlink.net. The Assistant Chief is Scott Blake, Phone: 530-865-2182, Cell Phone: 530-517-0708. There are eighteen

⁷⁴ Glenn County Board of Supervisors, Debbie Lambert, Phone: 530-934-6400, September 3, 2010.

⁷⁵ Kanawha FPD, Board Member Dennis Asbury, Phone: 530-934-4404, August 31, 2010.

volunteers. There are four EMT's and six First Responders.⁷⁶ Most are trained because the District has been able to provide a stipend to the volunteers to compensate them for the training time.⁷⁷ The training meetings for the volunteers are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at 7:00 pm. The ISO Rating for the District is 6.⁷⁸

12.2.3 Kanawha FPD Equipment

The Kanawha FPD has the following equipment:

Kanawha FPD Equipment			
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Features
Chief 80		2008 GMC	Sierra 350
E - 81	Type III		4x4 Floto pump
E - 82		1982 GMC	4x4 – 1000 gal - Floto pump
WT - 83		Peterbuilt	3000 gal - Portable Tank - Floto pump
E - 84	Type IV	Van Pelt	
E - 85	Type IV	1983 Chevy	1 Ton
E - 86	Type III	1978 Ford	4x4 -
E - 87	Type III	1978 International	
E - 88		International	BLS Rescue- Jaws
E - 89	Type I	1982 Ford F250	4x4
E - 850	Type III	International	Floto pump
E - 852	Type III	1982 Ford	Floto pump
E - 853	Type III	International	4x4 - Floto pump
E - 890	Type I	International	

12.2.4 Kanawha FPD Emergency Calls

The Kanawha FPD received the following emergency calls for 2009:

Kanawha Fire Department Calls for 2009 ⁷⁹	
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	
Grass/Wildlands	6
Vehicle	
Rescue/Extrication	8
Medical Aid	8
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	1
Illegal Burns	
Power Lines Down	2
Smoke Investigation	
Washdown	
Public Service Call	
False Alarm	7
Mutual Aid	6
Automatic Aid	
Rubbish	
Other	
Total	38

⁷⁶ Kanawha FPD, Fire Chief, Roger Steinhoff, E-Mail: steinatkan@earthlink.net, September 2, 2010.

⁷⁷ Kanawha FPD, Board Member Dennis Asbury, Phone: 530-934-4404, August 31, 2010.

⁷⁸ Kanawha FPD, Fire Chief, Roger Steinhoff, E-Mail: steinatkan@earthlink.net, September 2, 2010.

⁷⁹ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009

12.2.5 Kanawha FPD Finances

The Kanawha FPD participates in the Golden State Risk Management Authority for insurance purposes which is a lower cost alternative because it is a joint powers agreement between various local agencies. The Glenn County Department of Finance keeps all District funds and processes all claims.⁸⁰

The Kanawha FPD has an additional tax in addition to the property taxes as follows:

\$45.00 per year per livable dwelling unit or commercial building

\$0.05 per acre

The 2009-2010 Budget for the Kanawha FPD is as follows:

KANAWHA Fire Protection District Budget 2009-2010⁸¹	
Revenue	
Property Tax Secured	\$12,250
Property Tax Unsecured	400
SB 813 Secured	250
Interest	1,000
HOPTR	150
Public Safety Tax	865
Federal-Other	1,000
Fire Assessment	11,920
Misc. Revenue	0
Total Revenue	\$27,835
Expenses	
Social Security	750
Medicare Coverage	100
Unemployment Insurance	100
Workers Compensation Insurance	100
Clothing	10,000
Insurance	30,000
Maintenance of Equipment	15,000
Maintenance of Structures	15,000
Office Expense	500
Professional Services	3,000
Small Tools	1,000
Special Department Expense	25,000
Special Department Training	5,000
Gas and Oil	8,000
Utilities	6,000
Grant Match	20,000
Administrative Expenses	865
A-87 Cost Allocation	10
Vehicles	50,000
Contingency	2,000
Total Expenses	*\$127,725

*Cash in Treasury \$144,594

⁸⁰ Kanawha FPD, Board Member Dennis Asbury, Phone: 530-934-4404, August 31, 2010.

⁸¹ Glenn County, Department of Finance, Susan Storz, 8/19/10

12.3 MSR Determinations for Kanawha FPD

12.3.1 *Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Kanawha Area*

- 1-1) The Kanawha FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The Kanawha FPD is primarily zoned for large minimum lot sizes (40, 80 and 160 acre minimum parcel size) and is used for irrigated agriculture or grazing.

12.3.2 *Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Kanawha FPD*

- 2-1) The Kanawha FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-3) The Kanawha FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.

12.3.3 *Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Kanawha FPD*

- 3-1) The Kanawha FPD uses volunteer fire fighters.
- 3-2) Kanawha FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-3) The Budget could be shown on the District's website if one were developed or on a web page of the County of Glenn's website.
- 3-4) Kanawha uses the County of Glenn to process claims and to maintain accounts.

12.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Kanawha FPD

- 4-1) The Kanawha Fire Protection District needs to continue to work with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-2) The Kanawha Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with other districts in Glenn County.
- 4-3) The Kanawha FPD often participates in CALFIRE of Federal fire emergencies.
- 4-4) The Kanawha FPD uses the County of Glenn Department of Finance to maintain financial accounts.

12.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Kanawha FPD

- 5-1) The Kanawha Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The District could develop an online presence to help disseminate vital fire protection information and to inform voters of meetings and recent events.
- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

12.4 SOI Determinations for Kanawha FPD

The Sphere of Influence for the Kanawha FPD should remain the same as the District Boundary.

12.4.1 *SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Kanawha FPD*

- 1-1] The present land use within the Kanawha FPD is agricultural land. The planned land use within the Kanawha FPD is the same.

12.4.2 *SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Kanawha FPD*

- 2-1] There is a need for the Kanawha FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Kanawha FPD is capable of providing these services.

12.4.3 *SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Kanawha FPD*

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the Kanawha FPD is adequate.

12.4.4 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Kanawha FPD*

- 4-1] The Community of Kanawha is a separate community in the sense that the landowners are farming and recognize the need to protect the area from fire hazards and to provide emergency medical services within the District and has successfully maintained a well-run Fire Protection District.
- 4-2] The Kanawha FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Kanawha FPD serves as a focus for the community and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction.

13 ORD FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

13.1 Ord Community

Ord Bend is located on the south side of Ord Ferry Road (County Road 32), primarily on the east side of State Highway 45. There are 13 housing units in the area including one mobile home. Water and wastewater disposal are provided by individual wells and septic tanks respectively.⁸² The larger community includes a Community Hall maintained by the Ord Community Services District and the Fire Station. The industrial site is now used for wood product processing.

13.2 Ord FPD

The Ord FPD is located between the Sacramento River and the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Main Canal and between County Roads 28 and 38. The Hamilton–Ord Fire District was formed in 1945. The Hamilton-Ord-Bayliss Fire District was formed in 1948. Ord dropped out of the Consolidated District in 1952 leaving it the Hamilton-Bayliss Fire Protection District. In 1995 the Hamilton City and Bayliss Districts separated.

13.2.1 Ord FPD Board of Directors

The Ord Fire Protection Board of Directors was appointed by Board of Supervisors Resolution 86-34 under Health & Compensation Section 13830 et seq (13831 & 13825). The Board members serve four year terms and must be a registered voter in the District. An Oath is required and there is no compensation. The Board of Directors for the Ord FPD is as follows:

Mark Weems

Robert Koehnen, 3133 State Highway 45, Glenn CA 95943, Ph: 530-934-2272

John Roller, 8169 County Road 30, Glenn, CA 95943, Ph: 530-934-7903

Fred Freitas, 3339 County Road XX, Glenn, CA 95943, Ph: 530-934-3202

Wallace, Hank

All terms expire on 5/7/2013.⁸³ The Board meetings are held as needed. The agendas are printed and posted at the Fire Station. The mailing address for the Ord FPD is PO Box 5, Glenn CA 95943.

13.2.2 Ord FPD Volunteers

The Fire Chief is Kamron Koehnen, 8150 County Road 31, Glenn, CA 95943, Phone: 530-934-3009, E-Mail: jkoehnwn@pulsarco.com. There are sixteen volunteers including one EMT (Dan James, also Fire Chief of Hamilton City FPD). The volunteers meet for training on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.⁸⁴

⁸² Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 49.

⁸³ Glenn County Board of Supervisors, Debbie Lambert, Phone: 530-934-6400, September 3, 2010.

⁸⁴ Ord FPD, Fire Chief Kamron Koehnen, Phone: 530-934-3009, September 1, 2010.



Ord FPD Fire Station, 3221 State Highway 45, Glenn CA 95943

13.2.3 Ord FPD Emergency Calls

The Ord FPD received the following emergency calls in 2009:

Ord Fire Department Calls for 2009 ⁸⁵	
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	3
Grass/Wildlands	3
Vehicle	1
Rescue/Extrication	5
Medical Aid	10
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	
Illegal Burns	
Power Lines Down	
Smoke Investigation	
Washdown	
Public Service Call	
False Alarm	4
Mutual Aid	1
Automatic Aid	
Rubbish	
Other	
Total	27

13.2.4 Ord FPD Equipment

The Ord Fire Protection District has the following equipment:

Ord FPD Equipment			
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Equipment
Chief 400			
Asst. Chief 401			
E - 410	Type II	1988 Ford F700	1400 gal.
E - 411	Type II	1993 Ford F700	1200 gal.
E - 412	Type II	2001 Ford F750	BLS Rescue - Jaws - Floto pump - Portable Lights.

⁸⁵ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009

13.2.5 Ord FPD Finances

The Ord FPD collects a special tax in addition to the property taxes as follows:

- \$40.00 per livable dwelling unit
- \$0.40 per acre
- \$20.00 per commercial building 999 square feet or less in size
- \$40.00 per commercial building greater than 999 square feet in size
- \$20.00 per industrial building 999 square feet or less in size
- \$40.00 per industrial building greater than 999 square feet in size

The 2009-2010 Budget for the Ord FPD was as follows:

Ord Fire Protection District Budget 2009-2010⁸⁶	
Revenue	
Property Tax Secured	\$8,350
Property Tax Unsecured	300
Interest	250
HOPTR	120
Public Safety Tax	600
Special Fire Assessment Tax	8,620
A-87 Rebate	129
Total Revenue	\$18,269
Expenses	
Salaries and Wages	600
Additional Help	3000
Social Security	300
Medicare Coverage	100
Unemployment Insurance	100
Workers Compensation Insurance	3500
Clothing	2500
Communications	300
Insurance	2500
Maintenance of Equipment	3000
Medical and Lab	250
Memberships	50
Office Expense	100
Professional Services	600
Rent/Lease Equipment	500
Rent/Lease Structure	150
Small Tools	500
Special Department Expense	500
Gas and Oil	1800
Utilities	1000
Administrative Expenses	600
Contingency	6000
Total Expenses	*\$25,160

*Cash in Treasury \$64,713

⁸⁶ Glenn County, Department of Finance, Susan Storz, 8/19/10

13.3 MSR Determinations for Ord FPD

13.3.1 Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Ord Area

- 1-1) The Ord FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The land in the Ord FPD is primarily used for irrigated agriculture (row crops and orchards).
- 1-3) The District needs to ensure that any growth will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.

13.3.2 Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Ord FPD

- 2-1) The Ord FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-2) The Ord FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.

13.3.3 Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Ord FPD

- 3-1) The Ord FPD uses volunteer fire fighters.
- 3-2) Ord FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-3) The Budget could be shown on the District's website if one were developed.

13.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Ord FPD

- 4-1) The Ord Fire Protection District needs to continue to work with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-2) The Ord Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with other fire protection districts in Glenn County and an automatic aid agreement with the Hamilton City FPD.
- 4-3) The Ord Fire Protection District uses the Glenn County Department of Finance to maintain funds and process claims.

13.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Ord FPD

- 5-1) The Ord Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The District could benefit from an online presence to help disseminate vital fire protection information and to inform voters of meetings and recent events.
- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.

13.4 SOI Determinations for Ord FPD

The Sphere of Influence for the Ord FPD should remain the same as the district boundary. If, in the future, the District was ready to change; the logical move would be to combine Ord and Hamilton City fire protection districts because most of the Ord area is in the Hamilton School District.

13.4.1 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Ord FPD

- 1-1] The Ord area will remain an agricultural area and is not expected to have additional development.

13.4.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Ord FPD

- 2-1] There is a need for the Ord FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Ord FPD is capable of providing these services.

13.4.3 SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Ord FPD

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the FPD is adequate. However, the standards for volunteers are increasing and the ability of the small population to supply volunteers is decreasing.

13.4.4 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Ord FPD

- 4-1] The Community of Ord is a separate community and has successfully maintained a well-run Fire Protection District.
- 4-2] The Ord FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Ord FPD serves as a focus for the community and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction. The only other community facility is the Ord Community Hall located north of the fire station.

14 ORLAND RURAL FPD

14.1 Orland Rural Area

The Orland Rural FPD area includes many small parcels irrigated with water from the Orland Project. One of the smallest projects ever tackled by the US Bureau of Reclamation, the Orland Project irrigates one percent of the Sacramento Valley's total irrigable soil--20,000 acres. The Project, one of the oldest Federal Reclamation projects in the Country and one of the first undertaken in California, was authorized by Congress in 1907 under the Reclamation Act of 1902. The Orland Unit Water Users' Association was incorporated in 1907. Water was delivered to the first farm units at the beginning of the 1910 growing season. The Project incorporates parts of Glenn, Tehama, and Colusa Counties; however the hub of the project is the City of Orland.

The Project is irrigated by Stony Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River. Flowing northward, the Creek gathers water drained from the surrounding slopes of the Coast Range Mountains. The collected water irrigates lands on both sides of the Creek near the City of Orland. The Orland Project comprises two main dams to store water, East Park and Stony Gorge, two diversion dams, almost 17 miles of canals, and 139 miles of laterals.

Average rainfall is 17.99 inches, most of which is measured between the first of November and the first of April. With hardly any snow, winter runoff occurs almost immediately after precipitation. The project has an average annual runoff of 410,000 acre feet.⁸⁷

The Orland Unit Water Users' Association noted that in 1960 there were 747 Shareholders in the Association. Due to land division by 2004 there were 1122 Shareholders on 1514 parcels or an average of 13.24 acres per landowner.⁸⁸ In the beginning the land was to be used for forty-acre farming businesses; now the land is better characterized as "hobby farms."

The West Orland area is described in the Glenn County General Plan as follows:

West Orland is located adjacent to the City of Orland, west of Interstate 5 and northeast of County Road 200. A specific plan (West Orland Specific Plan) has been adopted for the area by the Board of Supervisors. There are 235 housing units in West Orland, including 33 mobile homes, some commercial uses, two recreational vehicle parks and a mobile home park. Water service is supplied to part of the area by the Black Butte Water Company; wastewater disposal is provided by individual septic tanks.⁸⁹

⁸⁷ <http://www.h2otechonline.com/project5.html>, September 2, 2010.

⁸⁸ Orland Unit Water Users' Association, Rick Masa, Manager, 2004.

⁸⁹ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 51.

14.2 Orland Rural Fire Protection District

14.2.1 History

A Orland Fire Department Early History

The Orland Volunteer Fire Department was formed in 1911 following a devastating fire which destroyed much of the Orland downtown business district on the west side of Fourth Street. The Fire Department's first chief was Phil Noerager and had a total of twenty-two charter members. Buckets were the first equipment used by the newly organized Department with each member supplying his own bucket. The first pieces of equipment were acquired in 1912: a hose cart and a hook and ladder cart. In 1921, the Department received its first motor driven fire truck, a 1.4 tone "Reo". The most noted fire truck was built on the chassis of a used Packard Six sedan in 1933.⁹⁰

In 1927 a fund was started for the construction of a permanent home for the Department. Over the years the Fire Department used any vacant garage stall that could be secured for the equipment. It wasn't until 1942 that the City of Orland picked the site for the Fire Station and construction began in 1952.⁹¹

B Orland Rural Fire Department

In 1935, the Orland Rural Fire Department was formed with a 1935 International truck as the first piece of equipment. The City and Rural equipment were manned by the same volunteers, thus providing fire protection to the area surrounding Orland as well as within the City. In 1939, a used Ford tank truck with a 1000 gallon tank was purchased for \$349.00. In 1949 the tank was remounted on a new GMC truck. The Fire Station was completed in 1954 and expanded in 1973. In 1976 the Fire Department introduced the first Rescue Truck in the County. In 1980 a ladder tower truck was purchased capable of pumping 1000 gpm through a boom that could reach 55 feet high.⁹²

14.2.2 Orland Rural FPD Board of Directors

The Board of Supervisors appoints the members of the Board of Directors according to Health & Safety Code Section 13825, Minute Order 28 of 4/7/1987, and Board of Supervisors Resolution 87-51. The District was reorganized under the Fire Protection District Law of 1961. The Board members must be a registered voter in the District. An Oath of Office is required and there is no compensation. The term of office is four years. The members of the Board are as follows:⁹³

Ed Lacque (Vacancy Posted)	Term ended	6/1/2007
Mike Schager, Jr.	Term ends	6/1/2011
Philip Putnam (Vacancy Posted)	Term ended	5/7/2009
Robert J. Silveira	Term ends	5/7/2011
Jack Bucke (Vacancy Posted)	Term ended	8/5/2009

⁹⁰ "Orland Volunteer Fire Dept. Diamond Jubilee 1911-1985", Orland Volunteer Fire Department, 810 Fifth St., Orland CA.

⁹¹ "Orland Volunteer Fire Dept. Diamond Jubilee 1911-1985", Orland Volunteer Fire Department, 810 Fifth St., Orland CA.

⁹² Orland Volunteer Fire Dept. Diamond Jubilee 1911-1985", Orland Volunteer Fire Department, 810 Fifth St., Orland CA.

⁹³ Glenn County Board of Supervisors, Debbie Lambert, Phone: 530-934-6400, September 3, 2010.

Contact Person for the Board is Harvey Moranda, Interim Board Chairman, 6787 Malton Switch Road, Orland, CA 95963.



Orland Rural FPD Fire Station, 810 5th Street, Orland, CA 95963

14.2.3 Orland Rural FPD Volunteers

The Orland Fire Chief is Jerry Kraemer, 3778 County Road 99W, Orland CA 95963, Phone: 530-865-7982, Cell Phone: 530-624-4096, E-Mail: jerry@kcomfg.com. The Assistant Chief is Lonnie St. Louis, 7365 County Road 99W, Orland CA 95963, Phone: 530-865-7679, Cell Phone: 530-520-0272.

The Department is currently staffed entirely by volunteer fire fighters, ranging in age from 21 to 55. There are currently 40 active volunteers in the Department. Training, equipment, and other funding is provided primarily by the City's General Fund.⁹⁴

In 2007, there were approximately 512 calls to the Department. Of these calls, 370 were medically-related. According to the Chief, the local ambulance district responds to approximately three calls per day, often outside of the city limits. This causes added impacts to the fire department, considering every medical call takes a minimum of one hour of response time to service. Although the Department has two ambulances, only one is staffed 24-hours per day. The majority of the fire department volunteers are either EMT-trained or are trained First Responders.⁹⁵

⁹⁴ City of Orland, General Plan Background Report, March 2008, Pages 3-1 to 3-5.

⁹⁵ City of Orland, General Plan Background Report, March 2008, Pages 3-1 to 3-5.

14.2.4 Orland Rural FPD Equipment

The Orland Rural FPD has the following equipment:

Orland Rural FPD Equipment			
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Features
Chief 20			
1 st Asst. Chief 30			
E - 21	Type I	1994 FL70	Fire Truck
E - 22	Type I	International	Truck
E - 23	Type I	Van Pelt Int'l	Fire Truck
WT - 24		2001 Kenworth	2000 gal.
E - 25 -	Type I	Freightliner M2	
E - 26 - Truck	Type I	2007 Freightliner	55' Telesquirt - LDH
E - 27	Type I		
E - 28	Type 1		
Rescue - 29			BLS Rescue - Jaws - Air bags
E - 31 -	Type 1		
WT - 34		Kenworth	5000 gal.

14.2.5 Finances

The Orland Rural FPD collects a special tax in addition to the property taxes as follows:

\$20.00 per livable dwelling unit

\$0.05 per acre

\$10.00 per commercial building 999 square feet or less in size

\$20.00 per commercial building greater than 999 square feet in size

\$10.00 per industrial building 999 square feet or less in size

\$20.00 per industrial building greater than 999 square feet in size

The Budget for the Orland Rural Fire Protection District for 2009-2010 is as follows:

Orland Rural Fire Protection District Budget 2009-2010 ⁹⁶	
Revenue	
Property Tax Secured	\$65,000
Property Tax Unsecured	3,000
SB 813 Secured	2,250
Interest	2,250
HOPTR	875
Public Safety Tax	4,400
Fire Assessment	5,100
Federal Grant Revenue	8,000
A-87 Rebate	97
Total Revenue	\$90,972

⁹⁶ Glenn County, Department of Finance, Susan Storz, 8/19/10

Expenses	
Additional Help	600
Social Security	46
Unemployment Insurance	21
Clothing	6,000
Communications	17,000
Insurance	2,000
Maintenance of Equipment	12,000
Maintenance of Structures	7,500
Office Expense	150
Professional Services	17,100
Special Department Expense	16,000
Gas and Oil	4,000
Utilities	7,000
Administrative Expenses	4,400
Building and Improvement	5,000
Contingency	4,687
Total Expenses	\$99,104

14.3 MSR Determinations for Orland Rural Fire Protection District

14.3.1 Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Orland Area

- 1-1) The Orland Rural FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The District needs to ensure that any growth will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.
- 1-3) The area served by the Orland Rural FPD is expected to increase in population because there are many areas zoned for Residential and Rural Residential development.

14.3.2 Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Orland Rural FPD

- 2-1) The Orland Rural FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.
- 2-2) The Orland Rural FPD has access to a water system in the more populated parts of the District.
- 2-3) The Orland Rural FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.
- 2-4) The main concern with the capacity of the Orland Rural FPD is the reliance on volunteers. However, the cost of paid personnel is increasingly expensive and even with limited paid personnel volunteers would still be required.

14.3.3 Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Orland Rural FPD

- 3-1) The Orland Rural FPD uses volunteer fire fighters.
- 3-2) Orland Rural FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-3) The Budget could be shown on the District's website or on a page of the City of Orland's website.
- 3-4) The Orland Rural volunteers hold large fund raisers such as the Spaghetti Dinner to supplement the Budget.

14.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Orland Rural FPD

- 4-1) The Orland Rural Fire Protection District needs to continue to work with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts.
- 4-2) The Orland Rural Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with other districts in Glenn County.
- 4-3) The Orland Rural Fire Protection District uses the volunteers to provide fire protection for the City of Orland.

14.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Orland Rural FPD

- 5-1) The Orland Rural Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The Orland Rural District could benefit from an online presence to help disseminate vital fire protection information and to inform voters of meetings and recent events.
- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.
- 5-4) The three vacancies on the Board of Directors indicate a weakening of support for the District.

14.4 SOI Determinations for Orland Rural FPD

The Sphere of Influence for the Orland Rural Fire Protection District should remain the same as the District Boundary.

14.4.1 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Orland Rural FPD

- 1-1] The Orland Rural FPD is zoned for Residential and Rural Residential development and for agricultural uses. Additional development can be expected.

14.4.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Orland Rural FPD

- 2-1] There is a need for the Orland Rural FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Orland Rural FPD is capable of providing these services.

14.4.3 SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Orland Rural FPD

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the Orland Rural FPD is adequate.

14.4.4 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Orland Rural FPD

- 4-1] The Community of Orland is a separate community. There is not a great deal of distinction between the City of Orland community and the Orland Rural FPD community except for the City Boundary. There are no separate services for the Orland Rural FPD area in most cases.
- 4-2] The Orland Rural FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.
- 4-3] The Orland Rural FPD serves as a focus for the community (including the City of Orland) and helps to provide a place for community gatherings and interaction.

15 *WILLOWS RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT*

15.1 Willows Rural Community

The Willows Rural community includes two areas of population in addition to the rural agricultural area. The North Willows area is adjacent to the City of Willows and is located north of the Union Pacific Railroad Tracks and County Road 49 ½, south of County Road 45. North of County Road 48, the area is on the west side of County Road 99W only. There are approximately 226 housing units in North Willows including 56 mobile homes. There are some commercial uses in the area along County Road 99W and some private school facilities. Water is supplied by individual wells, wastewater disposal is provided by individual septic tanks which can have difficulties in this area due to clay soils and a high water table.⁹⁷

Northeast Willows is an unincorporated area adjacent to the City of Willows, bounded by County Road 49 ½ on the north, the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Main Canal on the east, State Highway 162 on the south and the Union Pacific Railroad Tracks on the west. There are approximately 300 housing units in this area including 44 mobile homes and a few commercial and industrial uses located along Colusa Street. Water is supplied by the California Water Service Company and wastewater collection is provided by the Northeast Willow Community Services District which contracts for wastewater treatment with the City of Willows.

15.2 Willows Rural FPD

The Willows Rural FPD was formed in 1974. The Willows Rural Fire Protection District extends from the Glenn-Colusa County Line on the south to north of County Road 44 on the north. The western boundary is ~~I-5 and the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Main Canal except that the Manville Plant was annexed to Willows Rural FPD~~ **County Road FF, north to Highway 162 and south to the Glenn Colusa Canal**. The eastern boundary is Willow Creek, the Quint Canal and County Road V.

15.2.1 *Willows Rural FPD Board of Directors*

The Willows Rural Fire Protection District is legally the responsibility of the Glenn County Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors has appointed an Advisory Committee or Board according to the California Health and Safety Code, Section 13844 et seq. The Advisory Committee has authority, powers and duties relating to business of Willows Rural Fire Protection District per Glenn County Board of Supervisors Resolution.

The members of the Advisory Committee serve at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, there are no set terms. The qualification to serve on the Advisory Committee is that the person must reside and be registered voter in the Willows Rural Fire Protection District. An Oath of Office is required and there is no compensation for this position.

⁹⁷ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 51.

The Advisory Committee (Board) Roster for the Willows Rural Fire Protection District is as follows:

John Amaro
Larry C. Maben
John Montz
James Arnold
James Hutson

The Board meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at the City of Willows Fire Station. The agendas are posted at the Fire Station and at the City Hall/Library.



Willows Fire Station 445 South Butte Street, Willows CA 95988

15.2.2 Willows Rural FPD Emergency Calls

The ISO rating for Willows Rural is 6 in areas close to the City of Willows and 9 in the outer areas of the District. The Willows Rural FPD emergency calls are dispatched by the City of Willows Fire Department and are summarized below for 2009:

Willows Rural Fire Department Calls for 2009⁹⁸	
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	11
Grass/Wildlands	27
Vehicle	7
Rescue/Extrication	40
Medical Aid	93
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	1
Illegal Burns	5
Power Lines Down	4
Smoke Investigation	2
Washdown	
Public Service Call	5
False Alarm	5
Mutual Aid	9
Automatic Aid	
Rubbish	
Other	1
Total	210

⁹⁸ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009

15.2.3 Volunteers

~~The Volunteer Fire Chief for the Willows Rural FPD is Reggie Michaud. All of the volunteer fire fighters work together with the City of Willows and Willows Rural FPD. volunteers and no distinction is made between them.~~ Depending upon jurisdiction, the volunteers as a group are a separate organization within the Willows Fire Department and work for either the City of Willows or the Willows Rural FPD. The volunteers are governed by their own Board of Directors and have their own by-laws. When working at an incident, they receive orders from Chief 1 or Chief 10. The City of Willows and the Willows Rural FPD share the cost 50/50 to outfit the volunteers with safety gear. There are 54 volunteers including ten trained EMT's and 35 First Responders. The training meetings are held at the Willows Fire Station on the first, second, and third Tuesdays of each month. The Willows Rural FPD pays 25% of the workman's compensation insurance cost for the volunteers.

The Willows Rural FPD and the City of Willows have developed a specially trained group for confined space rescue. It is the plan for various other departments to develop different specialties so the departments can assist each other as needed. The City of Willows also organizes the Arson Task Force which includes law enforcement as well as fire protection personnel.⁹⁹

15.2.4 Equipment and Water Supply

Since the Fire Station is located within the City of Willows, the District has access to the water supplied by the California Water Service. In addition, the District maintains an automatic Mutual Aid agreement in the case of any structure fire. This means that if there is a structure fire the next closest District will send a both a water tender and a fire engine.¹⁰⁰

The Willows Rural FPD keeps all equipment at the City of Willows Fire Station. The District pays the City to store the equipment and to keep it maintained. The District has the following equipment:

Willows Rural Fire District Equipment ¹⁰¹		
Vehicle	Type	Features
Chief 10		
Fire Truck	Type II	
Water Tender		
Fire Engine	Type III	
Fire Engine	Type III	
Trailer		Air Cascade
OES Fire Engine		Used for State/Federal fire assistance

15.2.5 Finances

The Willows Rural Fire Protection District has the following schedule for special taxes in addition to the property tax:¹⁰²

⁹⁹ City of Willows, Fire Chief Wayne Peabody, Phone 934-3322, August 18, 2010.

¹⁰⁰ City of Willows, Fire Chief Wayne Peabody, Phone 934-3322, August 18, 2010

¹⁰¹ City of Willows, Fire Chief Wayne Peabody, Phone 934-3322, August 18, 2010.

\$35.00 per dwelling unit (house, apartment, mobile home)
 \$0.10 per acre on parcels of one acre or more
 \$20.00 per commercial/industrial building of 999 square feet or less
 \$40.00 per commercial/industrial building of 1000 square feet or more

The Budget for the Willows Rural Fire Protection District for 2009-2010 was as follows:

Willows Rural Fire Protection District Budget 2009-2010¹⁰³			
	2007-2008 Actual	2008-2009 Actual	2009-2010 Budget
Revenues			
Taxes	\$56,222	\$56,641	\$56,800
Revenue Use of Money	8,556	5,733	4,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	208,164	236,655	100,025
Charges for Current Services	33,960	34,186	34,150
Miscellaneous Revenue		0	0
Total Revenue	\$306,903	\$333,215	\$194,975
Expenses			
Salaries and Benefits	74,178	101,762	96,000
Services and Supplies	54,490	69,933	104,501
Other Charges	112,469	6,870	8,218
Fixed Assets	0	15,841	0
Appropriations for contingency	0	0	1,000
Total Expenses	\$241,137	\$194,406	\$209,719
Net County Cost	65,766	138,809	(14,744)

15.3 MSR Determinations for Willows Rural Fire Protection District

15.3.1 Growth and Population Projection MSR Determinations for the Willows Rural Area

- 1-1) The Willows Rural FPD needs to maintain a close relationship with the Glenn County Planning Department to make sure that the zoning and general plan are compatible with the fire protection capability for the District.
- 1-2) The District needs to ensure that any growth will pay for the additional infrastructure and services needed.
- 1-3) There is potential for additional residential growth both in the North Willows and the Northeast Willows areas.

15.3.2 Capacity and Infrastructure MSR Determinations for the Willows Rural FPD

- 2-1) The Willows Rural FPD has adequate fire protection equipment.

¹⁰² Willows Rural Fire Protection District Ordinance No. 95-96-1

¹⁰³ County of Glenn 2009-2010 Final Budget, Page 277.

- 2-2) The Willows Rural FPD has access to a water system in the more populated parts of the District.
- 2-3) The Willows Rural FPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other districts to supplement any equipment needs.

15.3.3 Financial Ability MSR Determinations for the Willows Rural FPD

- 3-1) The Willows Rural FPD uses volunteer fire fighters.
- 3-2) The Willows Rural FPD, as a fire service provider, is a non-enterprise District.
- 3-3) The Budget is shown on the County of Glenn website but a separate webpage on the County or City website would be beneficial.
- 3-4) The District may need to prepare and adopt a Capital Improvement Plan and Development Impact Fees.

15.3.4 Opportunities for Shared Facilities MSR Determinations for Willows Rural FPD

- 4-1) The Willows Rural Fire Protection District needs to continue working with other fire protection districts as much as possible to have joint training sessions and to coordinate fire protection efforts such as the department specialty concept.
- 4-2) The Willows Rural Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with adjacent Districts.
- 4-3) The Willows Rural Fire Protection District benefits from the close association with the City of Willows Fire Department.
- 4-4) The Willows Rural Fire Protection District uses the Glenn County Department of Finance to prepare the Budget and process claims.
- 4-5) The District maintains an OES vehicle to take to State or Federal fires so that other equipment can remain within the District.

15.3.5 Government Structure and Accountability MSR Determinations for Willows Rural FPD

- 5-1) The Willows Rural Fire Protection District has made reasonable efforts to maintain a public dialogue regarding the provision of fire protection services through regularly held public meetings.
- 5-2) The Willows Rural FP District could benefit from an online presence to help disseminate vital fire protection information and to inform voters of meetings and recent events.

- 5-3) The Board of Directors will face increasing challenges to maintain the services in the economic recession at the same time regulations and requirements are increasing.
- 5-4) The Willows Rural FPD benefits from the close association with the City of Willows Fire Department and the paid staff there. The professional fire fighters provide assistance with training and equipment maintenance. The volunteers benefit from association with a larger group.

15.4 SOI Determinations for Willows Rural Fire Protection District

The Sphere of Influence for the Willows Rural Fire Protection District should remain the same as the present boundary. Expansion of the District to include area in the Glenn-Codora FPD may be desirable in the future because that District has a difficult time maintaining volunteers and has not been able to pass the additional tax for fire protection.

15.4.1 *SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Willows Rural FPD Area*

- 1-1] The Willows Rural Area has the potential to increase residential development.

15.4.2 *SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Willows Rural FPD*

- 2-1] There is a need for the Willows Rural FPD for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Willows Rural FPD is capable of providing these services.

15.4.3 *SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by Willows Rural FPD*

- 3-1] The fire protection and emergency medical service provided by the Willows Rural FPD is adequate.

15.4.4 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Willows Rural FPD*

- 4-1] The residents of the Willows Rural FPD are generally aware that they are in the unincorporated area of the County but they depend on Willows for schools, post office and retail services. The close association between the Willows Rural FPD and the City of Willows Fire Department is appropriate for this area.
- 4-2] The Willows Rural FPD should continue as a separate district to maintain fire protection and emergency medical services to this community.

16 CITY OF ORLAND

The City of Orland presents the following information on fire protection in the City of Orland General Plan Background Report, March 2008:¹⁰⁴

Fire protection services within Orland city boundaries are provided by the Orland Volunteer Fire Department. Fire protection outside of the city limits is provided by the Orland Rural Fire Protection District. Both of these fire protection services are staffed by the same volunteers. Established in 1911, Orland's fire station is located at 810 Fifth Street.

The Department is currently staffed entirely by volunteer fire fighters, ranging in age from 21 to 55. There are currently 40 active volunteers in the Department. Training, equipment, and other funding is provided primarily by the City's General Fund. The Department uses the following equipment:

*one Chief's truck
one utility pick-up truck
one rescue vehicle
four engines (one 1,250 gallons per minute (gpm), two 1,000 gpm,
and one 500 gpm)
one ladder truck (1,000 gpm)
and one tank trailer*

The Department provides services in the form of fire emergency response, medical emergency response, and disaster aid. The Department service area is within the Orland city limits. The Orland Rural Fire Department is a separate Department, which provides fire protection for the Orland Rural Fire District, which includes land outside of the city limits.

In 2007, there were approximately 512 calls to the Department. Of these calls, 370 were medically-related. According to the Chief, the local ambulance district responds to approximately three calls per day, often outside of the city limits. This causes added impacts to the fire department, considering every medical call takes a minimum of one hour of response time to service. Although the Department has two ambulances, only one is staffed 24-hours per day. The majority of the fire department volunteers are either EMT-trained or are trained First Responders.

Average response time for fire protection and emergency medical services within the City of Orland is 3-5 minutes for arrival at the station, approximately 1 minute to prepare and leave the station, and an additional 2-3 minutes to the actual call site. In the future, the addition of a satellite station could reduce these response times considerably to outlying areas of the City. The placement of an un-staffed satellite equipment facility in the area of the Northeast Specific Plan could serve the purpose of reducing response times for that area and to the east Orland area.

The Fire Department currently has an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 4. The ISO rating is a measure of fire protection service, with ratings from 1 to 10, 1 being the best. This Orland Fire Department rating was established in 2002.

¹⁰⁴ City of Orland, General Plan Background Report, March 2008, Pages 3-1 to 3-5.

ISO ratings are generally calculated as follows:

- 10% - Communications
- 40% - Water Supply
- 50% - Fire Department
- 100% = ISO rating of (1) one

All hydrants within the City limits will deliver the maximum flow available; such availability depends on the water mains that supply the specific hydrants. There are over 300 hydrants in the City of Orland with an average flow of 700 gpm. The City is currently responsible for checking the hydrants and conducting proper maintenance.

Because the City is expanding outward in multiple directions, there is some concern that increased population could add strain to fire protection in the area. The City currently has plans to construct a new water storage tank with a minimum usable capacity of 1 million gallons. Construction of this facility would address the concerns of water supply dependability, particularly if the tank and its pumps are sized to fire-flow requirements and normal water usage computed at the peak use period (June to August). Fire flow needs are based on usage, type of construction and square footage of buildings. The Orland Fire Department recommends the following:

- Commercial: 3,500 gpm with 3-4 hours duration
- Industrial: 4,500 gpm with 3 to 4 hours duration
- Multi-family residential: 3,500 gpm with 3 to 4 hours duration
- Residential: 2,500 gpm with 2 to 3 hours duration

The Department is funded by the City's general fund, and the budget needs are reviewed annually. A City Council resolution sets forth the truck reserve fund (a capital account), which schedules replacement of equipment through the year 2025. One of the older engines is scheduled for replacement in order to upgrade the total pumping capability. As of the time of this document's production, the acquisition of this new fire engine was scheduled for early 2008.

This new engine will increase the fire-flow capability to a fire scene without impacting area flows. Projected needs for the Department in the next twenty years include continued Public Works projects that upgrade the water system, including the following:

1. Water main replacement
2. Storage tank construction
3. Fire hydrant replacement as needed
4. Funding for the City Engineer to develop a computerized program that analyzes the existing water system serving the City of Orland to determine where the problems are and which water mains to replace in order to maximize fire flows and to increase the existing water system operating pressures for better hydrant flows (first targeting all industrial and commercial districts, then multi-family residential districts)
5. Continued work on a multi-agency centralized dispatch center with back-up systems.

The needs of the Department in terms of the water system upgrades may be impacted by the funding ability of the City of Orland. However, with these upgrades, the City of Orland Fire Department could be able to reach their goals of a lower ISO rating.

17 CITY OF WILLOWS

The City of Willows provides the following information regarding the City of Willows Fire Department on the City's website. The annual report for the City of Willows Fire Department is included in Appendix C at the end of this report.

The Willows Fire Department Operations Division is responsible for the emergency response activities for the City of Willows and surrounding communities. The Operations Division is made up of the following:

5	Uniformed personnel assigned to three alternating shifts
30	Volunteer firefighters
1	Fire station

Daily Operations consists of the following:

- Structural Firefighting
- Wildland Firefighting
- Aircraft rescue and firefighting
- Emergency Medical Response
- Hazardous Materials
- Swift Water Rescue
- USAR for Glenn County
- Various other compromising needs brought on by a dynamically changing city.¹⁰⁵

Emergency response are carried out from Willows, which covers approx. 100 square miles and protecting a population exceeding 10,000. In 2006, the department responded to approximately 850 calls for service. Response times average 3 minutes per call.

Calls range from many different situations which include the following:

- Fire
- Medical
- Rescue
- Public service
- Haz-mat
- Weather¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁵ City of Willows, http://www.cityofwillows.org/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={F31C1CED-E361-4816-A860-076BC98135D1}, August 12, 2010.

¹⁰⁶ City of Willows, http://www.cityofwillows.org/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={B339FFF0-DEE4-4E9C-8C0E-D084CBF36703}, August 12, 2010.

City of Willows Fire Department Calls for 2009¹⁰⁷	
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	19
Grass/Wildlands	3
Vehicle	10
Rescue/Extrication	16
Medical Aid	406
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	16
Illegal Burns	
Power Lines Down	8
Smoke Investigation	4
Washdown	0
Public Service Call	44
False Alarm	18
Mutual Aid	1
Automatic Aid	210
Rubbish	
Other	4
Total	758

Willows Fire Department firefighters have a minimum hours of training which are required every month. These training sessions are done on the first two Tuesdays of every month, and include the following:

Extrication	SCBA's
Medical	Vehicle Fires
Rope and knots	Water rescue
Defensive driving	Haz-mat

Structure fires (rescue, arrival drills, forcible entry, ventilation, RIT, ladders, extinguishment)

Vegetation (Structure protection, fire shelters, fire behavior, extinguishment)

The minimum training requirements are exceeded with numerous training classes, which can range from 4 hours up to 40 hours of training. Most of this training is completed during the week in the evenings, or on the weekend. With all of the new equipment technology and changes in the world, the fire service must constantly adapt to these changes and we do this through our training.¹⁰⁸

Public education is a necessity for our community, especially starting with our youth. The Willows Fire Department is proud of our public outreach and very much interested in providing this service; through station tours, school visits and other social events throughout the year. The Willows Fire Department has been providing the service since and through the years has enriched the program with many new ideas and tools. One such tool has been the Glenn County fire safety house. The safety house has helped

¹⁰⁷ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009

¹⁰⁸ City of Willows, http://www.cityofwillows.org/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={8241813A-0700-46EA-A71C-73B3497A840A}, August 12, 2010.

the program by allowing kids to get a realistic learning experience; by having a setting much like one at their own homes. It allows us to talk with the kids about fire safety in different areas of a home and allows the added feature of “fake” smoke; allowing us to show them how it may be with smoke in a room, and what to do in a real situation.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁹ City of Willows, http://www.cityofwillows.org/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={81FA83DC-B438-409F-9232-856ECCE7F84C}, August 12, 2010.

18 STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

18.1 National Forest Service

The US Forest Service is responsible for wildland fire protection within the Mendocino National Forest boundary. The Forest Service has an agreement with CALFIRE to provide protection to private in-holdings within the National Forest. Both agencies respond to fires around the forest perimeter. There are six to eight fire engines in the Forest, depending on the time of the year. The number of engines will be reduced to four in the future.

From 1982 to 1990 there were fourteen major fires in the National Forest. An average of 54 fires burned an average of 9,504 acres each year. The Forest experienced an unprecedented number of lightning-caused fire in 1987, which burned areas outside of the Forest boundaries as well. The Forest Service uses prescribed burning in non-wilderness areas to prevent fuel buildup and has adopted policies regarding fire management within the Forest.¹¹⁰

The Mendocino National Forest contact information is as follows:

Mendocino National Forest, Forest Supervisor: Tom Contreras
Address: 825 Humboldt Avenue, Willows, California 95988
Office Hours: Monday thru Friday, 8:00am - 4:30pm

Phone: (530) 934-3316, (530) 934-7724 (TTY), (530) 934-7758 (Emergency)
Fax: (530) 934-7384 Email: mailroom_r5_mendocino@fs.fed.us

Grindstone Ranger District, District Ranger - Eduardo Olmedo
825 North Humboldt Avenue, Willows, California 95988
Phone: (530) 934-3316, (530) 934-7724 (TTY)

Stonyford Work Center, 5171 Stonyford-Elk Creek Road
P.O. Box 160, Stonyford, California 95979
Phone: (530) 963-3128, (530) 963-3508 (TTY)

Elk Creek Work Center, 3286 County Road 308, Elk Creek, California 95939
Phone: (530) 968-5329

The US Forest Service representative to the Glenn County Fire Chiefs Association is Marc Nelson, Phone: 530-934-3316, E-Mail: manelson@fs.fed.us.

The Mendocino National Forest presents the following information about forest fires on the website:

What Do You Mean You're Allowing It to Burn?

Lightning strikes a tree in a remote area of the forest. The fire grows to more than 1000 acres, and you say the forest officials are doing what?! Monitoring the fire and watching it burn. What's happening here? That's a good question.

¹¹⁰ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 27.

For more than 100 years, fire has been considered "bad business." The philosophy has been to put it out at all costs no matter what it takes! The truth of the matter is not all fire is bad. In fact, fire is one of the most natural things about nature. Fire enhances the ecosystem's ability to sustain nutrient cycles and regulate productivity. Nutrients released as a result of fires are quickly utilized at the fire site by new vegetation. Our good intentions to suppress all fires have backfired. The current condition of many of the forests is reflective of the absence of fire, which, in turn, enhances the likelihood of wildfire. Over the past few years, the Nation has experienced some of its most devastating wildfires, due in a large part to the condition of the forests; as a result, we are now faced with exorbitant rehabilitation efforts.

Does that mean that any natural start in the forest will be allowed to burn, no matter what? Of course not. Wildland Fire Use is the management of naturally ignited fires to achieve resource benefits where fire has been an important component in the evolution of the ecosystem. Areas of the forest are evaluated well in advance of fire season. Decision criteria are established for each of these areas. As always, the first, and most important, factor in the decision-making process is public and firefighter safety. In other words, in the fire expert's best judgment, will it be safe to allow the fire to burn in order to obtain the ecological benefits. After that consideration, a battery of other criterion must be met in order to utilize fire use management.

Who manages these fires? Nationally, just like fire suppression teams, there are Fire Use Management Teams on call, 24 hours a day. These overhead teams are comprised of long-range planners, fuels management specialists, and fire behavior analysts. Their job is to assess fire potential and manage operations to keep fires within their prescribed borders.

What happens if the fire expands to an area not suitable for wildland fire use? Wildland Fire Use fires are monitored closely; and if they begin to pose problems, they are treated as wildland fires and suppression work begins immediately.

Today, prudent land managers recognize the need for periodic fires to maintain the health of the forest, and they design fire management plans to help restore fire to its natural role. Through the practical use of wildland fire use management, we can maximize the benefits of wildland fire to the ecosystem; and ultimately, reduce the damages and threats to public health and safety. For more information about wildland fire use management, contact the Mendocino National Forest at (530) 934-3316.¹¹¹

¹¹¹ Mendocino National Forest,
[98](http://fs.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsinternet/lut/p/c4/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3gDfxMDT8MwRydLA1cj72DTUE8TAwjQL8h2VAQAMtzFUw!!/?ss=110508&navtype=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&cid=FSBDEV3_004443&navid=1301200000000000&pnavid=1300000000000000&position=Feature*&ttype=detailfull&pname=Mendocino National Forest- Resource Management, August 5, 2010.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

18.2 Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge

The Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is located at 752 County Road 99W, Willows CA 95988. Phone Numbers are as follows:

Phone: (530) 934-2801 Fax: (530) 934-7814

24-hour Information: (530) 934-7774 TTY: (530) 934-7135

Contact numbers are: (530) 934-2801 Fax: (530) 934-7814

~~The mission of the Sacramento NWR Complex Fire Management Program is to provide a team approach to a safe, efficient and professional fire management program while protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat.~~¹¹²

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages fire to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants, and their habitats while protecting FWS facilities and surrounding communities.

The North Central Valley Fire Management Zone is one of five fire management zones in Region-8 of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The Zone fire program is responsible for wildland fire protection on Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Sacramento River NWR in Glenn County. They are also responsible for wildland fire protection at Delevan NWR and Colusa NWR in Colusa County, Sutter NWR and Butte Sink WMA in Sutter County, Sacramento River NWR in Butte and Tehama Counties, Stone Lakes NWR in Sacramento County, Red Bluff Field Office in Tehama County, and Coleman Fish Hatchery lands in Shasta County. Maps of Federal Response Areas can be found at <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/data/frapgismaps/download.asp>

The USFWS has cooperative agreements with Ten Fire Protection Districts and Fire Departments in Glenn County to ensure adequate fire protection on Refuge lands and to compensate Departments for fire suppression services. FWS is party to the California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement (2008) between Federal Agencies and Cal Fire.



Sacramento NWR Complex Fire Management Staff - 2009, photo: USFWS

¹¹² http://www.fws.gov/sacramentovalleyrefuges/fire_manage.html, August 6, 2010.

The Sacramento NWR Complex Fire Management Staff is stationed at the Sacramento NWR. The staff includes the following positions:

- Fire Management Officer
- Assistant Fire Management Officer
- Station Managers (2)
- Fire Engine Operators (2)
- Lead Firefighters (2)
- Temporary Firefighters (2)

The fire program operates with two Type-3 engines, one Type-6 fire engine and one water tender. ~~(Requirements for engine types are listed in Appendix D at the end of this report.)~~ The fire staff participates on interagency incident management teams, refuge fire responses, off-unit assignments across the Nation, interagency prescribed fire operations and interagency training assignments.

~~The fire staff is augmented by a strong contingent of collateral duty fire qualified personnel. Approximately 15 staff members from biologists, law enforcement, equipment operators and refuge managers assist with wildfire support and prescribed fire operations.~~

~~The Sacramento NWR Complex Fire Management Program is part of the North Central Valley Fire Management Zone within the Service's Region 8 Fire Management Program, which includes Sacramento NWR, Delevan NWR, Colusa NWR, Sutter NWR, Sacramento River NWR, Stone Lakes NWR, Red Bluff Field Office, Coleman National Fish Hatchery (NFH) and Livingston Stone NFH. The fire program emphasizes fire suppression, prevention, hazardous fuels reduction and prescribed fire.~~

~~The USFWS representatives to the Glenn County Fire Chiefs Association are Chief Dale Shippelhoute, Phone: 530-934-2801 and WUI Coordinator Miriam Morrill, Phone: 530-934-2801, Cell Phone: 530-510-0209, E-Mail: mriam_morrill@fws.gov.~~

Dispatching is managed by Mendocino National Forest Emergency Command Center (MNFECC). Night calls are directed to the Willows Fire Department and then transferred to the MNF on-call dispatcher.

The USFWS representatives to the Glenn County Fire Chiefs Association are Chief Dale Shippelhoute, Phone: 530-934-2801, E-mail: dale_shippelhoute@fws.gov and WUI Coordinator Miriam Morrill, Phone: 530-934-2801, Cell Phone: 530-510-0209, E-mail: Miriam_morrill@fws.gov.

18.3 CALFIRE

The CALFIRE (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection) Northern Region Tehama-Glenn Unit is located at 604 Antelope Boulevard, Red Bluff, CA, 96080 (Phone: 530-528-5190). CALFIRE provided the following information regarding services in Glenn County:

CALFIRE operates the Valley View Conservation Camp located west of Elk Creek on Forest Highway 7. There are one hundred inmates supervised by eight California Department of Corrections (CDC) Officers. Fifteen CALFIRE employees (12 captains, one mechanic, one office coordinator and one division chief) train the inmates into six hand crews available for firefighting efforts.

There is also a Fire Station located just south of Elk Creek with two fire engines. This Fire Station is staffed during the summer with 19 CALFIRE employees.¹¹³

CALFIRE in Butte County has equipment at Nord, North Chico, Durham and Richvale which could also be made available to Glenn County in a severe emergency.

The CALFIRE representative to the Glenn County Fire Chiefs Association is Sean Kavanaugh, 604 Antelope Blvd., Red Bluff CA 96080, Phone: 530-824-8414, Cell Phone: 530-200-2514. E-Mail: Sean.Kavanaugh@fire.ca.gov.

¹¹³ CALFIRE, Captain Matt Chamblin, Phone: 530-528-5190, August 12, 2010.

APPENDIX A LOCAL GOVERNMENT ISSUES

1 Municipal Financial Constraints

Municipal service providers are constrained in their capacity to finance services by the inability to increase property taxes, requirements for voter approval for new or increased taxes, and requirements of voter approval for parcel taxes and assessments used to finance services. Municipalities must obtain majority voter approval to increase or impose new general taxes and two-thirds voter approval for special taxes.

Limitations on property tax rates and increases in taxable property values are financing constraints. Property tax revenues are subject to a formulaic allocation and are vulnerable to State budget needs. Agencies formed since the adoption of Proposition 13 in 1978 often lack adequate financing.

1.1 California Local Government Finance Background

The financial ability of the cities to provide services is affected by financial constraints. City service providers rely on a variety of revenue sources to fund city operating costs as follows:

- Property Taxes
- Benefit Assessments
- Special Taxes
- Proposition 172 Funds
- Other contributions from city general funds

As a funding source, property taxes are constrained by statewide initiatives that have been passed by voters over the years and special legislation. Seven of these measures are explained below:

A. Proposition 13

Proposition 13 (which California voters approved in 1978) has the following three impacts:

- It limits the *ad valorem* property tax rate.
- It limits growth of the assessed value of property.
- It requires voter approval of certain local taxes.

Generally, this measure fixes the *ad valorem* tax at one percent of the value of the property at the most recent sale; except for taxes to repay certain voter approved bonded indebtedness. In response to the adoption of Proposition 13, the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 8 (AB 8) in 1979 to establish property tax allocation formulas.

B. AB 8

AB 8 allocates property tax revenue to the local agencies within each tax rate area based on the proportion each agency received during the three fiscal years preceding adoption of Proposition 13. This allocation formula benefits local agencies which had relatively high tax rates at the time Proposition 13 was enacted (1978).

C. Proposition 98

Proposition 98, which California voters approved in 1988, requires the State to maintain a minimum level of school funding. In 1992 and 1993, the Legislature began shifting billions of local property taxes to schools in response to State budget deficits. Local property taxes were diverted from local governments into the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) and transferred to school districts and community college districts to reduce the amount paid by the State general fund.

Local agencies throughout the State lost significant property tax revenue due to this shift. Proposition 172 was enacted to help offset property tax revenue losses of cities and counties that were shifted to the ERAF for schools in 1992.

D. Proposition 172

Proposition 172, enacted in 1993, provides the revenue of a half-cent sales tax to counties and cities for public safety purposes, including police, fire, district attorneys, corrections and lifeguards. Proposition 172 also requires cities and counties to continue providing public safety funding at or above the amount provided in FY 92-93.

E. Proposition 218

Proposition 218, which California voters approved in 1996, requires voter- or property owner-approval of increased local taxes, assessments, and property-related fees. A two-thirds affirmative vote is required to impose a Special Tax, for example, a tax for a specific purpose such as a fire district special tax.

However, majority voter approval is required for imposing or increasing general taxes such as business license or utility taxes, which can be used for any governmental purpose. These requirements do not apply to user fees, development impact fees and Mello-Roos districts.

F. Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 allows any county, city, special district, school district or joint powers authority to establish a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District (a "CFD") which allows for financing of public improvements and services. The services and improvements that Mello-Roos CFDs can finance include streets, sewer systems and other basic infrastructure, police protection, fire protection, ambulance services, schools, parks, libraries, museums and other cultural facilities. By law, the CFD is also entitled to recover expenses needed to form the CFD and administer the annual special taxes and bonded debt.

A CFD is created by a sponsoring local government agency. The proposed district will include all properties that will benefit from the improvements to be constructed or the services to be provided. A CFD cannot be formed without a two-thirds majority vote of residents living within the proposed boundaries. Or, if there are fewer than 12 residents, the vote is instead conducted of current landowners.

In many cases, that may be a single owner or developer. Once approved, a Special Tax Lien is placed against each property in the CFD. Property owners then pay a Special Tax each year.

If the project cost is high, municipal bonds will be sold by the CFD to provide the large amount of money initially needed to build the improvements or fund the services.

The Special Tax cannot be directly based on the value of the property. Special Taxes instead are based on mathematical formulas that take into account property characteristics such as use of the property, square footage of the structure and lot size. The formula is defined at the time of formation, and will include a maximum special tax amount and a percentage maximum annual increase.

If bonds were issued by the CFD, special taxes will be charged annually until the bonds are paid off in full. Often, after bonds are paid off, a CFD will continue to charge a reduced fee to maintain the improvements.

G. Development Impact Fees

A county, cities, special districts, school districts, and private utilities may impose development impact fees on new construction for purposes of defraying the cost of putting in place public infrastructure and services to support new development.

To impose development impact fees, a jurisdiction must justify the fees as an offset to the impact of future development on facilities. This usually requires a special financial study. The fees must be committed within five years to the projects for which they were collected, and the district, city or county must keep separate funds for each development impact fee.

1.2 *Financing Opportunities that Require Voter Approval*

Financing opportunities that require voter approval include the following:

- Special taxes such as parcel taxes
- Increases in general taxes such as utility taxes
- Sales and use taxes
- Business license taxes
- Transient occupancy taxes

Communities may elect to form business improvement districts to finance supplemental services, or Mello-Roos districts to finance development-related infrastructure extension. Agencies may finance facilities with voter-approved (general obligation) bonded indebtedness.

1.3 *Financing Opportunities that Do Not Require Voter Approval*

Financing opportunities that do not require voter approval include imposition of or increases in fees to more fully recover the costs of providing services, including user fees and Development Impact Fees to recover the actual cost of services provided and infrastructure.

Development Impact Fees and user fees must be based on reasonable costs, and may be imposed and increased without voter approval. Development Impact Fees may not be used to subsidize operating costs.

Agencies may also finance many types of facility improvements through bond instruments that do not require voter approval.

Water rates and rate structures are not subject to regulation by other agencies. Utility providers may increase rates annually, and often do so. Generally, there is no voter approval requirement for rate increases, although notification of utility users is required. Water providers must maintain an enterprise fund for the respective utility separate from other funds, and may not use revenues to finance unrelated governmental activities.

2 Public Management Standards

While public sector management standards do vary depending on the size and scope of an organization, there are minimum standards. Well-managed organizations do the following eight activities:

1. Evaluate employees annually.
2. Prepare a budget before the beginning of the fiscal year.
3. Conduct periodic financial audits to safeguard the public trust.
4. Maintain current financial records.
5. Periodically evaluate rates and fees.
6. Plan and budget for capital replacement needs.
7. Conduct advance planning for future growth.
8. Make best efforts to meet regulatory requirements.

Most of the professionally managed and staffed agencies implement many of these best management practices.

LAFCO encourages all local agencies to conduct timely financial record-keeping for each city function and make financial information available to the public.

3 Public Participation in Government

The Brown Act (California Government Code Section 54950 et seq.) is intended to insure that public boards shall take their actions openly and that deliberations shall be conducted openly.

The Brown Act establishes requirements for the following:

- Open meetings
- Agendas that describe the business to be conducted at the meeting
- Notice for meetings
- Meaningful opportunity for the public to comment
- Few exceptions for meeting in closed sessions and reports of items discussed in closed sessions.

According to California Government Section 54959

Each member of a legislative body who attends a meeting of that legislative body where action is taken in violation of any provision of this chapter, and where the member intends to deprive the public of information to which the member knows or has reason to know the public is entitled under this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 54960 states the following:

(a) The district attorney or any interested person may commence an action by mandamus, injunction or declaratory relief for the purpose of stopping or preventing violations or threatened violations of this chapter by members of the legislative body of a local agency or to determine the applicability of this chapter to actions or threatened future action of the legislative body

APPENDIX B

CALIFORNIA CADET SAVES MOTHER'S LIFE¹¹⁴

BY GREG WELTER Chico Enterprise-Record (California) Posted: Wed. 08/18/2010

HAMILTON CITY, Calif. -- Gabriel Knecht, 13, had just completed water safety training as a fire cadet with the Hamilton City Fire Department when, on Aug. 8, that training likely helped him save his mother's life.

Hilda Knecht, Gabriel and her younger son Michael, were attending a family reunion at Whiskeytown Lake that day when the woman became separated from a pool flotation toy about 50 yards from shore.

Not a particularly strong swimmer by her own admission, Knecht said she struggled in the water and wasn't able to get back to her pool float. To make matters worse, her younger son, 8, was in the water with her, and although he had on a lifevest, he became scared when he saw his mom start to panic and sink deeper in the chilly water.

Although lifeguards were in the general area, they didn't notice the woman struggling. Gabriel did. He grabbed a life vest and jumped in the water, reaching his mom within about 10 seconds. He held onto her, and began calming her and his younger brother something he had learned in his water safety training.

Gabriel held onto his mother and gradually pushed her toward the shore. His brother followed. "I believe he saved my life," said Hilda Knecht, who celebrated her 43rd birthday Monday. She said she was confident he would be able to help once he jumped in the water. "I'm really proud of him, but I'll admit that I was really scared at the time."

Hamilton City Deputy Fire Chief Hank Irick said Gabriel was among several cadets who completed three days of water rescue training just a week before. Irick said it took three years to arrange full insurance for cadet trainees, but that allowed Knecht and others to participate in full training exercises which included swimming proficiency, in-water rescue of team members and swift water rescue drills on the Sacramento River. "Gabriel was able to save his mother's life with the skills he learned through the Hamilton City Fire Cadet Program," Irick said.

¹¹⁴ <http://www.firehouse.com/news/top-headlines/california-cadet-saves-mothers-life>, August 30, 2010.

APPENDIX C

Willows Fire Department 2007 Annual Report

From the Chief's

We proudly present to you the 2007 Willows Fire Department Annual Report. This document summarizes the activities and accomplishments in our department over the past year.

In 2007, the firefighters of the WFD responded to 674 incidents-the busiest year in our department history. As expected, medical emergency calls continued to dominate; last year we responded to 497 emergency medical calls, 73% of our annual call volume.

Though the 27 structure fire calls last year only represent 4% of our call volume, these types of incidents still constitute one of the greatest threats to both our community and our personnel. Three major fires in 2007 produced the bulk of the \$450k fire loss for the year:

- January 24 – Co Rd 57 fire
- May 8 – Fern St fire
- July 21 – Co Rd 60 fire

Along with normal response in our own jurisdiction the Willows Fire Department continues to provide emergency dispatching service for nine rural fire jurisdictions. In 2007 we experienced an increase of 360 dispatched calls, which is an increase of 20% over 2006.

Your fire department continues to be very involved in our community and continues to provide an outstanding effort and product. This requires a 24/7 commitment from some of the best firefighters in the north state- we are proud to work alongside each of our personnel. On behalf of everyone at the WFD, we look forward to another year of dedicated public service to you, the Willows Community, and Glenn County.

Sincerely,

Wayne Peabody, Chief
City of Willows

James W Jacobs, Chief
Willows Rural Fire Protection District

Operations:

The WFD employs five full time (career) personnel and 30 volunteer personnel. Each and every one of these firefighters is vital to both our organization and our mission. Our day-to-day staffing is one engineer providing round-the-clock immediate service, one fire prevention officer and a fire chief which works Monday through Friday 8-5.

The Willow Fire Department and the Willows Rural Fire Protection district are supported by the dedicated and hard working members of the Willows Volunteer fire department, who provide the firefighting work force for both the City and Rural Departments.

The Willows Fire Department Auxiliary provides firefighting rehabilitation service during major incidents and also assists with fire dispatch when needed.

In 2007, the WFD sent personnel and equipment to several large fires incidents in Butte County & Southern California. In addition, during the past year WFD provided mutual aid assistance to Glenn County FD's on 159 incidents, and received needed assistance from the Glenn county FD's on 100 incidents. This exchange of firefighting resources with other jurisdictions is vital to the fire service as we all depend on one another throughout the year.

Despite the typical busy day of responding to emergency calls and rigorous training mandates, our career firefighters are also assigned a number of large projects each year:



- Each fire engine pump undergoes a thorough and rigorous “annual pump test” per ISO and NFPA requirements
- Every single length of fire house is pressure tested every year per NFPA and OSHA mandates.
- All of the chainsaws, rotary saws, portable generators, and small power tools are serviced by our firefighters in-house when needed.
- All of our Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA's) are tested and serviced by certified SCBA technicians in our own department.
- Our portable atmospheric monitors are tested and serviced in-house by training fire personnel.

These are just a few examples of the talent and dedication we have in our department. The expertise to perform these tasks in-house translates to a significant annual savings for our tax payers!

Training:

Rest assured that our objective has always been to provide you with the most efficient and effective firefighters possible. We take great pride in both our organization and our members; and we set our expectations and standards very high.

The training mandate at the WFD is 10 hours per month per volunteer firefighter, and 20 hrs per month per career firefighter in an assortment of assigned fire related topics and activities. In addition, all members gather monthly for a 3 hour-department wide safety/business meeting.

This rigorous training schedule satisfies all of the federal and state training mandates which helps to ensure the lowest fire insurance premiums in the county as the WFD holds an ISO rating of "3" in the City limits- the best fire protection rating in all of Glenn County and a ISO rating of "6" in the rural jurisdiction.

During the 2007 Calendar year, the members of the WFD completed an impressive 4,800 hours of training in such a wide variety of topics that we could not list them all in this document. Still, our intent has always been to provide the citizens of Willows with the best fire personnel possible- we feel that we are succeeding.



Fire Prevention Division:

The fire prevention division is an active participant in providing quality fire and life safety education to the community over the past year. Educating the public in preventing fires is a vital part of saving life and property. Fire safety demonstrations are provided to any group in our community upon request. Also, fire station tours can be scheduled throughout the year. In 2007 the WFD instructed 4,075 citizens throughout Glenn County on fire safety with the use of the fire safety house.



2007 Accomplishments:

- The department received a Assistance to Firefighters Grant for radio equipment that will be shared throughout all department in the City in the amount of \$111,505.00.
- The department received a Volunteer Fire Assistance Grant to complete the Air and Light support trailer amount of \$6,165.00
- The department received a Homeland security grant for Urban Search and Rescue training in the amount of \$10,850
- Established up to date fire code and fire Ordinances
- Completed annual fire engine, hose and ladder testing as required by standards.
- Maintained all state required training for all personnel
- All career firefighters obtained California FireFighter 1 certifications

2008 Initiative:

- Continue to provide all WFD personnel with Federal, State and locally mandated training relating to the service they provide, including preparing firefighters for possible promotion
- Work in conjunction with the Willows Police Department to upgrade the City to a Public Safety dispatch system.
- Expand our fire prevention division to incorporate Fire code enforcement, Fire inspections and Fire preplanning
- Develop a Arson task force within Glenn County
- Develop a Rescue Team capable of High/low angle and confined space rescue.

The Willows Fire department is proud to present to you this annual report, and if you have any question or concerns please feel free to contact the fire station at 530-934-3322 or check the City web site at www.cityofwillows.org for further information.

APPENDIX D ENGINE AND WATER TENDER RESOURCE TYPES¹¹⁵

Engine and Water Tender Resource Types Minimum Requirements

Engine Types

Components	STRUCTURE ENGINES		WILDLAND ENGINES				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pump Rating							
minimum flow (gpm)	1000+	250+	150	50	50	30	10
at rated pressure (psi)	150	150	250	100	100	100	100
Tank Capacity Range (gal)	400+	400+	500+	750+	400-750	150-400	50-200
Hose (feet)							
2 1/2 inch	1200	1000	-	-	-	-	-
1 1/2 inch	400	500	500	300	300	300	-
1 inch	-	-	500	300	300	300	200
Ladders	48'	48'	-	-	-	-	-
Master Stream (GPM)	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel (minimum)	4	3	2	2	2	2	2

Common additional needs. Request as needed.

All wheel drive

Pump & Roll

High pressure pump (minimum 40 gpm @ 250 psi)

Class A Foam Proportioner

Compressed air foam system (CAFS) with minimum 40 cfm compressor.

Additional personnel

Water Tender Types

Components	Water Tender Types		
	1	2	3
Tank Capacity (gallons)	5000+	2500+	1000+
Pump Capacity (GPM)*	300+	200+	200+
Off Load Capacity (GPM)	300+	200+	200+
Max. Refill Time (minutes)	30	20	15

* Portable pump acceptable.

10/27/98

¹¹⁵ National Wildfire Coordinating Group

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ALS/BLS	Advanced Life Support/Basic Life Support
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CALEMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CALFIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDC	California Department of Corrections
CDP	Census Designated Place
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CKH Act	Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000
CPR	Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation
CSA	County Service Area (Board of Supervisors is Board of Directors)
CSD	Community Services District (Elected Board of Directors)
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EMD	emergency medical dispatching
ERAF	Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund
FD	Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FPD	Fire Protection District
FRA	Federal Responsibility Area
FY	Fiscal Year
GCID	Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District

gpm	gallons per minute
GPS	Global Positioning System
HOPTR	Home Owners Property Tax Relief
ISO	Insurance Service Organization
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
KW	Kilo-watt
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
LRA	Local Responsibility Area (CALFIRE)
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
MSR	Municipal Service Review (LAFCO)
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PASS	personal alert safety system
PPE	personal protective equipment
psi	pounds per square inch
RACs	Resource Advisory Committees
RIT	Rapid Intervention Team
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOI	Sphere of Influence (LAFCO)
SRA	State Responsibility Area (CALFIRE)
TTY	Tele-type Phone
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WT	Water Tender

DEFINITIONS

Agriculture: Use of land for the production of food and fiber, including the growing of crops and/or the grazing of animals on natural prime or improved pasture land.

Aquifer: An underground, water-bearing layer of earth, porous rock, sand, or gravel, through which water can seep or be held in natural storage. Aquifers generally hold sufficient water to be used as a water supply.

Bond: An interest-bearing promise to pay a stipulated sum of money, with the principal amount due on a specific date. Funds raised through the sale of bonds can be used for various public purposes.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): A State Law requiring State and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project.

Chaparral: Spanish word meaning “where the scrub oak grows”. A diverse plant (shrub) community with some of the more common species being chamise, manzanita, Christmasberry, California scrub oak, mountain mahogany, and many species of ceanothus.

Community Facilities District: Under the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 2082 (Section 53311, et seq.) a legislative body may create within its jurisdiction a special tax district that can finance tax-exempt bonds for the planning, design, acquisition, construction, and/or operation of public facilities, as well as public services for district residents. Special taxes levied solely within the district are used to repay the bonds.

Community Services District (CSD): A geographic subarea of a county used for planning and delivery of parks, recreation, and other human services based on an assessment of the service needs of the population in that subarea. A CSD is a taxation district with independent administration.

Defensible Space: That area which lies between a residence and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been modified to reduce the wildfire threat and which provides an opportunity for fire fighters (and the homeowner) to safely defend the residence.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR): A report required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act that assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area, determines what effects or impact will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action, and identifies alternatives or other measures to avoid or reduce those impacts. (See California Environmental Quality Act.)

Federal Responsibility Area (FRA): Area that is the appropriate Federal agency's financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires (e.g. National Forest, National Park Service, Department of defense, etc.).

Firebrand: Any burning material such as leaves, twigs, glowing embers that is carried aloft by the convective heat in a smoke column and falls some distance away from the main fire front that could start another fire.

Firebreak: An existing barrier, or one constructed before a fire occurs, from which all of the flammable materials have been removed; designed to stop or check creeping or running but not spotting fires.

Fire Hazard: Fuel complex, defined by volume, type, condition, arrangement, and location, that determines the degree of both ease of ignition and of fire suppression difficulty.

Fire Season: The period of mid-May through October when vegetation cures, dries out, and is most flammable.

Infrastructure: Public services and facilities such as sewage-disposal systems, water-supply systems, and other utility systems, schools and roads.

Impact Fee: A fee, also called a development fee, levied on the developer of a project by a county, or other public agency as compensation for otherwise-unmitigated impacts the project will produce. California Government Code Section 77000, et seq., specifies that development fees shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged. To lawfully impose a development fee, the public agency must verify its method of calculation and document proper restrictions on use of the fund.

Land Use Classification: A system for classifying and designating the appropriate use of properties.

Leapfrog Development; New development separated from existing development by substantial vacant land.

Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO): A five-or seven-member commission within each county that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of cities, annexation to special districts or cities, consolidation of districts, and merger of districts with cities. Each county's LAFCO is empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals. The LAFCO members generally include two county supervisors, two city council members, and one member representing the general public. Some LAFCOs include two representatives of special districts.

Local Responsibility Area (LRA): Land which is not under State or Federal financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires such as the incorporated area of a city.

Mello-Roos Bonds: Locally issued bonds that are repaid by a special tax imposed on property owners within a community facilities district established by a governmental entity. The bond proceeds can be used for public improvements and for a limited number of services. Named after the program's legislative authors.

Proposition 218: (Article XIID of the California Constitution) This proposition, named "The Right to Vote on Taxes Act", filled some of the perceived loopholes of Proposition 13. Under Proposition 218, assessments may only increase with a two-thirds majority vote of the qualified voters within the District. In addition to the two-thirds voter approval requirement, Proposition 218 states that effective July 1, 1997, any assessments levied may not be more than the costs necessary to provide the service, proceeds may not be used for any other purpose other than providing the services intended, and assessments may only be levied for services that are immediately available to property owners.¹¹⁶

Ranchette: A single dwelling unit occupied by a non-farming household on a parcel of 2.5 to 20 acres that has been subdivided from agricultural land.

Slash: Debris such as tree tops, branches, leaves and bark generated from tree cutting or other vegetation manipulation practices.

Snag: Standing dead tree or section thereof.

¹¹⁶ http://www.californiataxdata.com/A_Free_Resources/glossary_PS.asp#ps_08

Sphere of Influence (SOI): The probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) of the county.

Spotting: Behavior of a fire producing sparks or embers that are carried by the updraft and wind and start new fires beyond the main fire. Spotting usually occurs with low humidity.

State Responsibility Area (SRA): Areas of the State in which the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires has been determined by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to be primarily the responsibility of the State.

Urban: Of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city. Urban areas are generally characterized by moderate and higher density residential development (i.e., three or more dwelling units per acre), commercial development, and industrial development, and the availability of public services required for that development, specifically central water and sewer service, an extensive road network, public transit, and other such services (e.g., safety and emergency response). Development not providing such services may be “non-urban” or “rural”. CEQA defines “urbanized area” as an area that has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile (Public Resources Code Section 21080.14(b)).

Urban Intermix: An intermingling of structures and natural forest fuels within a forest setting.

Urban Services: Utilities (such as water, gas, electricity, and sewer) and public services (such as police, fire protection, schools, parks, and recreation) provided to an urbanized or urbanizing area.

Wildfire: Any unwanted fire occurring in a wildland setting.

Wildland: Uncultivated land, other than fallow, neglected or maintained for such purposes as wood or range-forage production, wildlife, recreation, protective watershed cover, and wilderness.

Wildlife Habitat: Vegetation, climate and other natural conditions suited to the life needs for an animal species to survive and reproduce.

Zoning: The division of a city or county by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, that specify allowable uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that implements policies of the general plan.

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